

THE ATHENÆUM

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1875.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE. 22, Albemarle-street, London, W.—The NEXT ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at BRISTOL, commencing on WEDNESDAY, August 25.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS OF MEMOIRS.—Authors are reminded that under an arrangement, dating from 1871, the acceptance of Memoirs, and the days on which they are to be read, are now, as far as possible, determined by Organizing Committees for the several Sections, in order to give an opportunity to the Committees of doing as abstract of his Memoir, of a length suitable for insertion in the published Transactions of the Association, and that he should send it, addressed thus:—"General Secretaries, British Association, 22, Albemarle-street, London, W. For Section If it should be inconvenient to the Author that his Paper should be read on any particular day, he is requested to send information thereof to the Secretaries in a separate note.

G. GRIFFITH, M.A.,
Assistant General Secretary, Harrow.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The usual FORTNIGHTLY MEETINGS will be RESUMED in OCTOBER. All Communications should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, FRANK K. STURGEON, Esq., Gloucester House, Stonebridge Park, Willesden, N.W.

ROYAL MANCHESTER INSTITUTION.

NOTICE TO ARTISTS.
In reference to the Paragraph in the Circular to Artists of February last, regarding the Examination and Selection of Pictures in London, the Council beg to intimate that they have appointed the EXAMINATIONS to take place on the 19th and 20th of AUGUST; and that all Artists intended to be submitted must be delivered to the care of their Agent, Mr. W. A. SMITH, No. 14, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, not later than WEDNESDAY, the 18th of August.
Artists are respectfully requested to make their arrangements accordingly.
Manchester, July, 1875. HENRY M. ORMEROD, Hon. Sec.

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MISS GLYN'S SHAKSPERIAN READINGS.
—MISS GLYN has the honor to announce that she is arranging for her AUTUMN and WINTER TOUR.—Letters should be addressed to her, care of Mr. Carter, 6, Hanover-square, London, W.

MADAME RONNIGER purposes Visiting SCOTLAND and the NORTH of ENGLAND in NOVEMBER, and will be happy to receive Communications from Secretaries of Literary Institutes in Scotland, or on road, with respect to SPECIAL READINGS and MUSICAL or other LECTURES.—L. Abington Villas, Kensington, London, W.

MR. HENRY BLACKBURN'S LECTURES.

SUBJECTS:—
1. 'THE ART OF POPULAR ILLUSTRATION,' illustrated with 24 'ART in AMERICA,' and 24 'ART in ENGLAND' in 1876.
2. 'LIFE in ALGERIA,' or Sketching in Algiers, with a Series of Sketches, occupying an area of 200 feet.
Mr. Blackburn will lecture in, and near, London in October; in Scotland and the North of England in November and December next. Address "To the Secretary," 210, Strand, London, W.C.

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2. Preliminary Scientific Scholarship, of the value of 50*l.*, tenable for one year, to be competed for in OCTOBER NEXT, by Students of the Hospital of less than six months' standing. The Subjects of Examination are identical with those of the Open Scholarship.
For further particulars, application may be made personally, or by letter, to the WARDEN of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

UNIVERSITY LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

METROPOLITAN CENTRES for GIRLS.—The next Cambridge Local Examination for Senior and Junior Candidates will begin DECEMBER 12. Forms of Entry will be issued in August, and must be returned by October 10, to the Hon. Local Secs.—London, Mrs. W. E. BURKETT, 18, St. George's Lane, Covent-gate, S.W.; Baywater, Miss E. A. MARSHING, 33, Blomfield-road, W.; Blackheath, Miss J. E. LEWIS, Canonbury Park, North, N.; Sydenham, Mrs. C. AINSLIE BARRY, School of Art, Science, and Literature, Crystal Palace, S.E.—The next Oxford Local Examination for Senior and Junior Candidates will begin MAY 20, 1876. Regulations and other information can be obtained by writing to the Hon. Local Sec., London Centre, Miss VERNON, 29, Carlton-hill, N.W.

SEFTON HOUSE, WEST DERBY.

The Misses ACKERLEY will resume the duties of their School on WEDNESDAY, August 11, 1875.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

PROFESSORSHIP OF MEDICINE.
The University Court of St. Andrews, at its last Meeting, agreed in the Election to the vacant Office of PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE was also resolved to fill up, at the same Meeting, the Office of EXAMINER in CLASSICAL LITERATURE, vacant in NOVEMBER NEXT.
By order of the University Court,
St. Andrews, 29th July, 1875. STUART GRACE, Secretary.

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The NEXT SESSION will COMMENCE on the 8th of OCTOBER. Candidates for Admission must not be under fourteen years of age, and those under sixteen will be required to pass a Preliminary Examination in English, Arithmetic, and the Elements of Latin.
Prospectuses of the several Departments of Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, and the Evening Class, and also of Scholarships and Entrance Exhibitions, will be forwarded on application.
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TWO ABOVOT SCHOLARSHIPS will be awarded by Open Competition. Candidates to send their names to the Secretary before September 30.
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JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

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- Contents.*
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 - II. JAMAICA.
 - III. VIRGIL in the MIDDLE AGES.
 - IV. BALLOONS and VOYAGES in the AIR.
 - V. The "THÉÂTRE FRANÇAIS."
 - VI. FALCONRY in the BRITISH ISLES.
 - VII. MEMOIRS of COUNT DE SÉGUR—More about Napoleon.
 - VIII. TENNYSON'S "QUEEN MARY."
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SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1875.

LITERATURE

The History of the Royal Company of Archers, the Queen's Body Guard for Scotland. By James Balfour Paul. (Blackwood & Sons.)

ANOTHER "Centenary" is at hand. Next year will be the two hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Archers' Company of Scotland. It is not a warlike company; it was founded for sport, and it still pulls the bow and eats good dinners. "It has accomplished," says Mr. Paul, "with the greatest success, the object for which it was formed,—namely, to keep up the practice of archery in Scotland, and to prevent falling into disuse a healthful and manly exercise, in which our forefathers so much excelled." The last arrow that was ever drawn in fight, in England, is said to have been in some provincial fray during our great Civil War. "Villainous saltpetre" had then, and long before, established its superiority in being applied to deadly purposes, and the butts in our country towns had become trysting-places for rural gossips. It seems to have been much the same in Scotland.—"And it was to revive the ancient sport that the Company . . . was started, under the Presidency of the Marquess of Atholl, in 1676." That was the year in which this nobleman, John Murray, was raised from the title of Earl to that of Marquis of Atholl, or Athole. He was of good stock, and his wife was of a better. She was sole daughter of that Charlotte de la Tremouille, Countess of Derby, whom English chroniclers praise for her unostentatious bravery, and whom genealogists exceedingly respect for her descent from the Greek Emperors. It is to be regretted that Mr. Paul has not given us a portrait of his first captain-general. His costume had, probably, a soldier-like cut about it. We have, however, by way of frontispiece, a portrait of the present Head of the Archers, the Duke of Buccleuch. His Grace is in mess costume, evening dress, save that the swallow-tailed coat is pea-green! The Duke is represented walking in to dinner, and there is as much resignation in his aspect as we could expect to find in the face of a gentleman bound to go to dinner in a coat of such a colour.

It seems that, a hundred and fifty years ago, the Archers talked of having their history written. It has several times been taken in hand, Mr. Paul tells us, "but never till now completed"; and he adds,—an addition which saves us some trouble,—that the history "is simply a compilation from minutes of meetings and other records, which have been kept with wonderful regularity since its embodiment in 1676." The whole is comprised in a quarto of nearly four hundred pages, on fine tinted paper, not ill illustrated, very well printed, strongly bound in what is meant, we suppose, to be Archer or Lincoln green, with the arms and device of the Company on the cover, in which figure archers under trees, a Highlander ready for anything, and Cupid drawing his bow, a sort of patron saint of Scottish lovers and bowmen.

A book compiled from minutes of meetings and such like sources cannot be expected to be

as attractive to the general reader as it may be to the Scottish antiquary, but it has its value. It were to be wished that Mr. Paul had told us more about his first captain-general. "Of his private life few records remain to us." But a good deal may be said in a few words, and we gather a very fair idea of the character of the Marquis in this brief passage:—"Although, when young, he had drawn his sword freely in defence of a Stuart, yet he took an early opportunity of waiting on the Prince of Orange, after the Rebellion. Family connexion may have had something to do with this step, as he was allied to that nobleman by ties of marriage." So, of Viscount Tarbat, a succeeding captain-general, we can take very accurate measure by what Mr. Paul slyly says of him: "Though a violent Cavalier and supporter of the Stuarts, he made no objection to take office in the service of King William." There is also this curious item of information added: "Accused of falsifying the Minutes of Parliament, he resigned his office in 1695, upon a pension of 400*l.* per annum. He was created Earl of Cromarty in 1703; and towards the end of his life he retired to his estate in the Highlands to save money to spend in London." Towards that same end, he also married "a young and beautiful countess in her own right." He was then three score years and ten, but he lived to enter his eighty-fourth year. He "was the author of several works, some of them of a very curious nature, but none of them have been counted worthy of remembrance by posterity." Such was the fate of this illustrious obscure individual, who fought for Stuart and who took pay from great Nassau!

We naturally look to '15 and '45, to learn how the Archers comported themselves. In the former year they were quiet but suspected. Of what took place in the latter year we have the following account:—

"By the death of the Duke of Hamilton a vacancy in the Captain-Generalship occurred in 1743. It was filled up by the Earl of Wemyss, the head of a strong Jacobite family, and whose father had been, as it will be remembered, at the head of the Royal Company previous to the Duke of Hamilton. He himself had held the post of first Lieutenant-General, and had thus been connected with the Company for some time. His son, Lord Elcho, who afterwards became one of the officers of the Pretender, was one of the adjutants—so the family may be said to have been intimately associated with the Royal Company. A number of other officers were elected, and all things went on harmoniously in the body, the meetings for shooting being regularly held down to September 1745, when the good people of the Scottish capital were alarmed or elated, according to their different political opinions, by the news that Prince Charles was in full march upon the city at the head of a Highland army. Strong adherents of the house of Stuart as many, if not most, of the members of the Company were, they did not dare to make any appearance as a body to welcome the young Prince; * but many individual members displayed in no doubtful manner their attachment to him whom they considered the representative of their hereditary sovereign. We have already noticed David Beatt, the writing-master; and, to take one other example out of many, we may mention Hepburn of Keith, who, with a drawn sword, was the first to welcome the Prince to the palace of his ancestors. Many other names of members

* "There is indeed a tradition that the Company marched out of town a short way to meet the Prince, but dispersed before accomplishing their object. This is, however, to say the least of it, very doubtful. The records of the Company at this time are judiciously brief."

who made themselves conspicuous in the Rebellion might be mentioned did our limits permit; but the student of Scottish history will readily recognize them on turning to the list of members at the end of the volume. Not a few of them suffered severely for their principles; and it was not for some time after 1745 that the Royal Company ceased to be looked on with a certain amount of suspicion by the Government, so well known was it that the body had been in former years a very stronghold of devotion to the cause of the exiled house. In time, however, this feeling died away; and eventually the spirits of the old Jacobite members might well have stood aghast, if they could have beheld their successors guarding into Edinburgh the carriage of a King of the house of Brunswick, amidst shouts of welcome from ten thousand throats; or, later still, clustered round the person of a young and beautiful Queen, on the occasion of her first visit to her Scottish capital."

The King was George the Fourth, whom the Archers guarded during his famous visit to Edinburgh in 1822, especially at the still more famous Drawing Room, where the well-known London Alderman, Sir William Curtis, a ton of man, appeared in kilts, and presentations were made at the rate of fifteen a minute. Since that period the presence in Scotland of a sovereign descended from the "Elector of Hanover" has been no rarity. There has been royalty condescending to stand up in a reel at a "Buck Ball" in the servants' hall; and young princes have been seen on the hills in tartan, phillibeg, and all the rest of it, while young princesses of the same descent have been heard at the piano, accompanying themselves to "Charlie is my darling"! Well, they have true servants in the Archers' Company, whose chronicles, however, form very hard reading in very hot weather.

THE SPEAKER'S COMMENTARY.

The Holy Bible according to the Authorized Version. With an Explanatory and Critical Commentary, and a Revision of the Translation, by Bishops and other Clergy of the Anglican Church. Vols. IV. and V. (Murray.)

WHAT is commonly called the Speaker's Commentary has advanced into the poetical books of the Old Testament. The fourth volume contains Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Canticles; the fifth, Isaiah, Jeremiah, and the Lamentations. The writers, as is natural, have produced a much better work than A. Clarke's, Matthew Henry's, or Thomas Scott's. They have availed themselves more or less freely of modern helps, using German as well as French commentators. They have improved the received version in many instances, and furnished better interpretations of the books than such as were current among the clergy and intelligent laity before. Their industry is conspicuous; the extent of their reading creditable. From rationalistic writers they have learned much; from the orthodox critics of Germany more. Without Ewald, Knobel, Hupfeld, Hitzig, and others, they could not have assumed the same appearance of learning; without Hengstenberg, Delitzsch, and Keil, they could not have contradicted the former with any semblance of plausibility. Not that they are themselves without a certain degree of independence, or that their own instincts are at fault; but their feeling of confidence must have been less, apart from the assertions or arguments of the Germans

who have taken up a different standpoint from their more adventurous countrymen.

The volumes before us are not superior in quality to their predecessors. Rather are they inferior. The work does not improve as it goes on. This may be partly owing to the fact that the poetical books of Scripture are more difficult of explanation than the historical; or it may be due to the character of the persons entrusted with the portions in question. High qualifications are necessary for the right explanation of the poetical parts of the Hebrew Scriptures, especially for the resolution of all difficulties, the removal of sceptical doubts, and the settlement of full faith in the plenary inspiration of these old writings. The task is worthy of the bishops and clergy belonging to the National Church, —worthy of their highest intellectual strength, their maturest judgment. It is well known, however, that the selected commentators were meant to be of one type substantially, —safe men, in whose hands orthodoxy would not suffer much damage. Whether this was a wise measure we will not affirm, though there is reason for thinking that the orthodox clergy of the Church do not monopolize the learning of it. But we have to judge of the writers by their fruits. Have they explained these ancient books according to the best principles of interpretation? Have they accepted the certain results of modern criticism? Are their expositions abreast of the age? Are they masters of the criticism which the highest scholarship has reached; and do they candidly adopt it? The answers to these questions must be in the negative. Their commentaries are not such as our time has a right to call for. They are inadequate and insufficient.

First as to the Introductions to the books. That prefixed to Job is unworthy of the great poem. In many things it is erroneous; in others defective. As the writer re-appears here who had treated the subject in Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible,' he repeats himself with little improvement. After arguing that the persons and events described in the book are generally historical, and that the discourses are reported with substantial accuracy, he adopts the hypothesis that the work was written in Job's country by one of his descendants after a considerable interval of time; and that its present form proceeded from a writer in the Solomonic age, who revised and added to the materials he had got. This is baseless conjecture. The work, as we have it, is the production of a Palestinian Jew of a much later time than Solomon's. Both Renan and Delitzsch err in giving it an early date. It belongs to the declining age of the kingdom of Judah, both by artificial structure and Aramaeising diction. The discourse of Elihu, which is later than the rest of the book, probably about a century, is also assumed to be an integral part of the work. Schlottmann's arguments for its authenticity will not bear examination, being intrinsically weak; and the dictum of the commentator before us, viz., "that no reader of the Psalms and prophets could have failed, had Elihu's discourse been added afterwards, to urge such topics as a future judgment and the coming of the great Judge," is still more nugatory, because the Prophets and Psalms do not contain these doctrines. It is evident to any one acquainted with the later criticism which has been

brought to bear upon Job by Hebraists of the soundest judgment, that Mr. Cook is far below his subject. And what does he mean by "the earlier commentaries of L. Hirzel and J. Olshausen"? Does he not know they are the same, the latter having added a few unimportant notes to the excellent work of the lamented Hirzel.

If Job has fared poorly with regard to Introduction, the Psalms have not met with better treatment in the same particular. The section on the Messianic psalms is altogether misleading; and that on a future state puts much more into some of these odes than the authors ever dreamt of. But it is a very common thing to transfer the substance of the New Testament into the Old. Some psalms are held to have both a literal and a prophetic or typical sense; others are said to be exclusively Messianic, such as the 22nd, 45th, and 110th. Internal evidence fairly judged gives no support to either opinion. Mr. Cook's judgments upon the critics who have commented on the Psalms are curious specimens of presumption and weakness. A tyro in Hebrew pronounces his ready sentence on masters like Hupfeld and Ewald. Hengstenberg, Tholuck, and Keil are said to be equal in learning to Hupfeld; while the commentary of Bishop Wordsworth is remarkable for "varied and profound erudition"! Verily, the measuring reed used by Mr. Cook must be small and crooked.

The Introduction to the book of Proverbs shows a careful use of German commentaries, with little critical ability in discriminating the best matter in them from what is inferior. The expositor argues but feebly that the section i. 8-ix. is continuous, and need not be later than Solomon's time. He does not see that there are parts which disturb the connexion, such as vi. 1-19 and ix. 7-10, marking different writers. The opposite opinions of Ewald and Bertheau as to the unity of the section must be modified here; for neither seems to be wholly exact. And there is little doubt that its date is the ninth century, or beginning of the eighth, B.C., notwithstanding the insignificant particulars mentioned by this writer by way of objection. No light is thrown on chapters xxx., xxxi. 1-9; rather are the superscriptions of them, in their most probable interpretations, opposed. In regard to the ethical teaching of the book, the commentator adopts an apologetic, one-sided tone. Under No. 12, however, he brings together usefully the most prominent places in which the Septuagint version of the book departs from the Hebrew. But no explanation is given of the fact; nor is there any examination of the superiority of the Greek or Hebrew in the passages. As a whole, the Introduction is inferior to the article on Proverbs in Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible.' More wordy and pretentious, it lacks definiteness, precision, and tact. The absence of critical sagacity is veiled by a wordy display of learning.

The book of Ecclesiastes, according to him who writes the Introduction to it here, was composed towards the end of Solomon's reign. It "brings to the melancholy, sceptical, inquiring spirits of our age, a special message of consolation and direction." But nothing can be more certain in the eyes of sound criticism than that the treatise is a very late one, about 350-300 B.C.; and that a tone of Sadduceism

as well as of fatalism prevails throughout. It is needless, however, to dwell upon the dissipation of one who quotes with seeming approval Dr. Pusey's conclusion, that "not one word has been found in Ecclesiastes to characterize a later age than Solomon's"; which is an effectual check to all investigations of the Hebrew language. The essay is supremely disappointing.

In the Introduction to the Song of Solomon, there are several just remarks, and the writer has occasional glimpses of the true interpretation. But the assumption on which he proceeds, viz., that the primary subject and occasion was a real event, the marriage union of Solomon with a shepherd maiden of northern Palestine, is baseless. It vitiates the right understanding of the Song, and can only be sustained by a perverse interpretation. The essence of the poem consists in a description of the enticements of Solomon and his ladies in order to show the fidelity and purity of true wedded love, the love of an unsophisticated pair amid strong temptations. Mr. Kingsbury does well in maintaining the literal, and giving less heed to an allegorical, sense; but he is unfortunate in his apprehension of the whole work. The arguments of Graetz for assigning a recent date to the book scarcely need a separate refutation. The commentator, however, effectually disposes of them.

The Introduction to Isaiah in Vol. V. advocates unity of authorship in the whole book. Few critics of ability have ventured to do this since Gesenius published his masterly commentary; but Dr. Kay, nothing deterred, argues in favour of the prophet himself having written all that is now contained in the work bearing his name. Here he gets some help from Delitzsch, though the latter has his own peculiar view about "the servant of Jehovah" in chapters xl.-lxvi. It is superfluous to say that the best critics take a very different view from Dr. Kay's; and that the old one he adopts looks strange at the present day. He gives a few hints respecting the interpretation of prophecy which seem equally inappropriate. The commentator is a rigid traditionalist; and his knowledge of Hebrew is unable to control antecedent doctrinal beliefs. Philology is overridden by dogmatics, exegesis by tradition. We can only express regret that Isaiah should be so treated, after all the light that has been cast upon prophecy, and on the structure as well as the contents of the book.

In the Introduction to Jeremiah we expected some just and pertinent remarks upon the Masoretic text compared with the Septuagint version, since the difficulties of the subject are patent, and so much has been done to help their solution by Movers, De Wette, and Hitzig. But although the matter is partially discussed, the method is superficial, and the conclusion unsatisfactory. Dr. Payne Smith is much influenced here by Graf, agreeing with the latter in holding that the Greek text has no critical authority. His statements about a hurried Egyptian copy for the private use of such Jews in Egypt as believed Jeremiah to be a true prophet, and about the exigencies of the time requiring all that was not absolutely indispensable to be omitted, may be taken for what they are worth; but an impartial comparison of the two texts will convince most that the Hebrew recension from which the

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Greek was made was, on the whole, nearer the original than that represented by the Masoretic text. Many true readings are given in the Greek; some erroneous ones are in the present Hebrew. The judgment of Graf cannot stand. As to the authenticity of chapters l, li, one expects here nothing but the assertion of it without doubt or qualification; or arguments of a perfunctory nature. The prophecy in question is either strongly interpolated or written by a later hand, the latter being the more probable supposition. Here Hengstenberg, Hävernick, and Keil have been left to their own opinion by all the great critics of Germany, Dr. Smith attaching himself to the former. It is impossible to assign any value to the Introduction to Jeremiah contained in the volume. That prefixed to the Lamentations is somewhat perfunctory. When the writer quotes Prof. Plumptre as an authority in determining the internal evidence of the book, his judgment can hardly be admired. The character of his exegesis too may be inferred from the view that neither "Jeremiah nor Ezekiel modified in the slightest degree the teaching of the second commandment."

We had intended to give specimens of interpretation from each of the books commented upon in the two volumes, but space prevents. There are many good examples of it, especially in passages which present no peculiar difficulty. But the most important and obscure ones—those which test the ability and independence of the expositor, to which a reader will turn in the first instance to find guidance and light—are either misinterpreted or inadequately treated. What can be more incorrect than this exposition, given under Jeremiah xxxiii. 16, "When the good word was spoken, the name Jehovah our righteousness was given to the righteous Sprout: here it is given to Jerusalem, i. e., to the Church, because it is her business mediately to work on earth that righteousness which Christ works absolutely"? The Messiah is never called *Jehovah* in the Old Testament. He is not styled so in Jeremiah xxiii. 5, 6, where the true rendering is, "Jehovah is our righteousness." And what can be farther from the meaning of the original Hebrew in Isaiah liii. 9, than this explanation, "The same person, who condemned Jesus to be crucified with the malefactors and therefore virtually to be removed along with them, also gave permission to 'a rich man' (Matth. xxvii. 57) to take the sacred body, and place it in a tomb which he had destined for his own dwelling-place"? According to the true exegesis, no rich man is referred to, for the word means "godless," so that Joseph of Arimathea disappears at once.

As long as such examples of commentary are accepted or followed, no real progress can be made in the apprehension of the Old Testament. Obtuse dogmatics prevent it. But we can scarcely believe that attempts to reinstate much that a safe criticism has dispelled for ever will be welcomed even in England, where a spirit of inquiry begins to diffuse itself among all classes. The attempts must fail in consequence of the imperfect mastery of Hebrew apparent at every step, and the violation of primary hermeneutical principles. We can only say in conclusion that the volumes are far behind the time; and that their value

will be nothing in the eyes of such as have devoted independent study to the Hebrew records. Their errors are too serious to be overlooked. An absence of critical perception as well as of knowledge, lurks in the pages, though sanctioned by the authority of bishops and clergy, or rather some of them. We have no fault to find with conservative criticism, especially when it is dictated by honesty; but Hebrew philology and hermeneutic rules must not succumb to external faiths. A Church does not need this procedure; and any one that adopts it must lag behind the advancing knowledge, which no commentaries manipulated by ecclesiastical machinery can possibly hinder.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1815.

Mémoires du Maréchal de Grouchy. Par le Marquis de Grouchy. Tome cinquième. (Paris, Dentu.)

THE fifth and concluding volume of the Memoirs of Marshal Grouchy, though full of interest, is yet not so interesting as its predecessors. It is essentially personal, full of the Marshal's quarrels and controversies, and goes over old ground most persistently. Indeed, the great faults of all the volumes,—namely, redundancy and repetition,—are carried to excess in the one now before us. For, however, the systematic student of military history, the very amplitude of detail of which we complain will have a charm, for it can fairly be said that by its means the Marshal's biographer has exhausted the controversy as to the alleged errors of the commander of Napoleon's right wing in the Waterloo campaign. On the 29th of June, Grouchy, finding that Davoust and Fouché were determined to bring about a second restoration of the Bourbons, resigned the command of the army, and awaited at Paris the issue of events. In a few days the Marshal, seeing that peace was at hand, withdrew to his estates. There, learning that his name was included in the proscription list of the 24th of July, he concealed himself for several weeks in an isolated hut. At length, fearing discovery, he determined to quit France, and after several adventures reached Guernsey. Not feeling safe even there, he embarked for the United States, where he spent nearly five years. Being of an ardent, restless disposition, and accustomed, during the preceding twenty-four years of his life, to an active career, he did not, as may be supposed, bear his exile with patience. Indeed, he suffered the whole time from home sickness, separation from his family, and indignation at the exceptionally severe treatment of which he was the victim. He admitted that the Americans were kind to him, and he does not seem to have been distressed for money, still he was miserable. During his exile, he occupied himself with refuting the errors of General Gourgaud's 'Mémoires de Ste. Hélène,' and plunged into a controversy with General Gérard about the campaign of 1815. He also published an answer to a work on the latter, and a newspaper article on the same subject. A few remarks on General Gourgaud's book may not be out of place, although we have already gone tolerably deeply into the subject in our review of the last two volumes of the 'Mémoires de Grouchy.' The Marshal's reply to Gourgaud's accusations and insinuations was published in the form of a pamphlet, and it is of value to the historian,

seeing that the charges of Gourgaud were, in reality, those of Napoleon himself. At the same time, it must be remembered that the Marshal penned his reply at a distance from most of those whose testimony might have been of use to him, and when unable to refer to either official documents or private memoranda. The result was, at least, one error of importance, which his adversaries did not fail to pounce upon as proving that his whole statement was untrustworthy. Grouchy urges that on the 17th of June he only received the order to pursue the Prussians at noon, and immediately afterwards directed Vandamme and Gérard to set themselves in motion. He declares that he did all in his power to stimulate these officers, and was, therefore, not responsible for their delay. As to the accusation that he erred in marching on Gembloux instead of taking a road that would keep him nearer to the main army, he points out that he was ordered to pursue Blücher, and that Blücher had retreated by the road which the Marshal adopted. Napoleon, he declares, did not direct him to cover the right flank of his army. "Gourgaud asks, 'Why does not the Marshal publish the text of the orders which he has received?' The reason is simple. It is because they were only transmitted verbally. Those who have served under Napoleon know that he seldom gave them in writing; and at the moment when he began to perceive the loss of a precious time (the morning of the 17th), less than ever did he think of causing instructions to be taken down." He supports this assertion by an extract from a letter from Soult, which, referring to the march on Sarth-à-Valin, says:—"This movement is in conformity with the dispositions which have been communicated to you." The Marshal, reasonably enough, observes, that had written instructions been communicated to him, Soult would have substituted, for "the dispositions which have been communicated to you," "the orders which I have transmitted to you, or of which you are the bearer." Gourgaud speaks of the Marshal's having had under his orders 45,000 combatants, of whom 10,000 were cavalry; yet in Gourgaud's own book official documents, furnished by Napoleon himself, prove that on the 17th of June Grouchy's force amounted to no more than 32,000 men, of whom less than 5,000 were cavalry. Gourgaud, further to show that Grouchy was quite strong enough to deal with the Prussians, declares that they did not exceed 55,000. In reply, Grouchy quotes the French official bulletin of the Battle of Ligny, which estimates the Prussian army engaged at from 80,000 to 90,000 men. The English and Prussian reports assert that the Prussian army was organized in four corps, of which three only, amounting to 80,000 men, fought at Ligny. The French bulletin estimates the loss of the Prussians in that action at 15,000 men, which, according to Prussian statements, is an exaggeration. Consequently, when, on the 17th, Blücher concentrated his army round Wavre, he found himself at the head of about 100,000 men, for he had been joined by Bülow's corps of 30,000 men, which had not been engaged at Ligny. Grouchy received Napoleon's verbal order at noon on the 17th to pursue the Prussians, and started soon after 3 P.M. At that hour Blücher's army was concentrated near Wavre. When Grouchy reached that place, between 1 and 2 P.M. on the 18th, "the

Prussian columns were already on the heights of Saint-Lambert and in sight of the French army, which was fighting at Waterloo." Grouchy explains that he was unable to proceed on the 17th further than Gembloux. The causes of this slow progress were: 1, the late hour at which he received his orders; 2, the delay of Gérard and Vandamme in putting their corps in motion; 3, the badness of the weather; 4, the little information possessed by the Marshal as to the real movements of the Prussians. On the 18th, he states, his infantry started before sunrise, and moved on Sarth-à-Valin and Wavre, but, though continually on the march, the head of the column did not reach the latter place till between 1 and 2 P.M. To prove that he could not have arrived at Waterloo in time to be of any use, he shows that the Prussian army was at that hour echeloned between himself and Napoleon, and that Bülow's corps, which started at 4 A.M., had only, at 1 P.M., reached the head of the defile of Saint-Lambert, though it had been marching all the time. To hold in check, with 32,000 men, an army of 100,000 men, was, as he reasonably observes, "a very difficult task." In reply to the accusation that Blücher had deceived him or concealed the movements of the Prussian army by means of a portion of his troops, he urges, 1, that when Blücher commenced his flank movement on Waterloo, Grouchy was not in position before him; 2, that he did not come up with the Prussian rearguard, at four and a half miles from Wavre, till about noon on the 18th. He meets the charge, that the attack on Wavre by Vandamme would have succeeded had it been properly supported, by asserting that there took place simultaneously an attack on the Mill of Bielge, demonstrations below Wavre, and a passage of the Dyle at the village of Limale. He also asserts that had, as Gourgaud declares, Wavre been defended by only 10,000 or 12,000 Prussians, Vandamme would easily have overthrown them. As a matter of fact, the Prussians at that point opposed to Grouchy were about double that number. General Rogiat says that the commanders of *corps d'armée* ought not to wait for the orders of the general in chief to march to the assistance of their neighbours when they hear a lively cannonade, and cites the Waterloo campaign as an instance of the fatal neglect of this rule. Grouchy argues as follows. If this rule were to hold good, he ought when, about noon, he heard artillery from the direction of Waterloo and had just come in contact with the Prussian rearguard, to have quitted the pursuit of Blücher and proceeded to join Napoleon. But, in Grouchy's opinion, a subordinate commander ought not to depart from the orders which he has received from the commander-in-chief. Grouchy's orders were to pursue Blücher, not to lose sight of him, and to attack him as soon as he should have come up with him. When the cannon at Waterloo were heard, the Marshal had just come up with the Prussians, and was engaged with their rearguard, which sought to bar the road to Wavre, where, he had every reason to believe, the whole of Blücher's army was concentrated. Grouchy maintains that it was not his duty to abandon an enemy in pursuit of whom he had been sent in order to hasten in the direction of a cannonade which was at a dis-

tance of several leagues, and was, perhaps, merely the indication of a rearguard action. The only diversion which it was in his power to make was to attack the army "at the tail of which I found myself placed." Ney, on the 15th, and D'Erlon, on the 16th, acted in conformity with the principles laid down by General Rogiat, and were blamed by Napoleon for doing so. Following his exculpation is a criticism by Marshal Grouchy on Napoleon's conduct—a criticism which proves that the Marshal held just and clear views on the art of war. He conceives that Napoleon ought not, on crossing the Sambre, to have placed so large a body as 46,780 men under the command of Ney. It was clearly the Prussians with whom the French would first come into contact, and it was evident that, the latter would have to deal with at most an advanced guard of the British. To direct, therefore, so large a force on Quatre Bras, was a mistake. Similarly, on the 16th, Ney should have been ordered to content himself with amusing or containing the British with a small force, while the remainder of the army devoted itself to the destruction of the Prussians.

The delay on Napoleon's part in commencing the battle of Ligny has always been blamed, and is utterly unaccountable. Grouchy says that at 6 A.M., on the 16th, he warned Napoleon of the arrival of successive Prussian columns, yet the attack was not delivered till 3 P.M. It has been urged that the 4th Corps did not arrive till close on 1 P.M.; but, considering that its bivouac had been the preceding night at Châtelet, it could easily have reached the ground four or five hours earlier. The inaction of Napoleon on the morning of the 17th was, in Grouchy's opinion, one of the chief causes of the disasters of the morrow. Of this inaction he is utterly at a loss to explain the motive. He asks, was it Napoleon's ignorance at daybreak on the 17th as to whether Ney had occupied Quatre Bras? The position in question, taking into account the open nature of the country, was, says the Marshal, by no means so important as General Gourgaud would have us believe.—

"But would such ignorance have existed if, instead of waiting till the morning of the 17th to direct a reconnaissance on Quatre Bras, Napoleon had sent there successive parties and different officers to Marshal Ney, on re-entering, on the evening of the 16th, his head-quarters at Fleurus, and, during the night, from the 16th to the 17th. Informed before daybreak of his movements, and of the positions occupied by the enemy, he would have arranged a plan of operations seven or eight hours earlier, and his orders would then have been given at a useful time. However, the loss of the morning of the 17th might have been repaired by dispositions different from those which were made. The tardy dispatch of a corps of 32,000 men in pursuit of the Prussians, with the double view of completing their defeat and preventing them from doubling back on Charleroy and cutting the communications of the army acting against the Anglo-Belgian with France (such was the idea of Napoleon) was then neither the most urgent nor the most important object; for, victorious over the Anglo-Belgian army, he would easily have caused Marshal Blücher to repent such a movement, if the latter had dared to attempt it. . . . The corps of 32,000 men, placed under my orders on the 17th, was too strong as a detachment and too weak as an army to oppose to the 90,000 Prussians who were retiring before me."

The Marshal goes on to say that the

proper course would have been to have harassed the Prussians in their retreat with a weak corps, principally composed of light troops, and to have marched on the English with the remainder of his army divided into two columns, one being about a league and a half on the right, so as either to contain the Prussians or co-operate in the battle, according to circumstances. According to the Marshal, however, Napoleon thought that the Prussians would fall back on Liège or Louvain, and that he would only have to deal with Wellington. Indeed, he did not believe that Wellington would have accepted battle with the forest of Soignies in his rear. The following passage will make British military critics smile:—

"His plan," the Marshal is speaking of Napoleon, "was founded upon that which he would have adopted himself had he been in the place of the English General. It was the result of the too elevated opinion which he had formed of the military genius of the Duke of Wellington; for, although victory remained to him on the field of Waterloo, it is not the less true that the choice of the position which he occupied would have been fatal to the Anglo-Belgian army if Napoleon had acted with more *ensemble* and activity."

It is notorious, in the first place, that the forest of Soignies was sufficiently open to admit of the free passage of all arms through it; and, further, the Duke of Wellington subsequently said that he intended to fall back on Blücher, not on Brussels. The Marshal censures Napoleon for not having attacked Wellington at daybreak on the 18th, and, had he done so, his chances of success would have been infinitely greater than they actually were. The explanation offered by Napoleon and his admirers is that the ground was, owing to heavy rain, so soft as to impede the movements of artillery. Grouchy maintains that the disadvantage was equal for both sides; but we cannot agree with him, for Wellington naturally required to move his guns much less than his opponent. He also points out that though the success of battles is generally prefaced and facilitated by artillery, victory is usually the result of a last audacious attack. The meaning of the Marshal is, we presume, that the few guns required to open the action could have been moved at an early hour. Among the secondary causes which brought about Napoleon's failure was the uncertain transmission of orders, "a thing hitherto unexampled in the French army." The Duc de Fezensac's own experiences as a staff officer scarcely bear out this assertion. The Marshal also blames Napoleon for not having, after his defeat, hastened to join the only intact army which remained to him, Grouchy's, instead of proceeding to Paris. "It must be admitted that the last acts of his political life, as of his military career, were no longer marked by the energy, the foresight, and the *à propos* which had for so long legitimized his brilliant destinies." It appears to us that, with the exception of the campaign of 1814, Napoleon never shone in disaster. With a singular absence of method, Grouchy, having discursively refuted Gourgaud, deals with a series of assertions made by the latter. We can only notice some of the most striking of these.

Gourgaud declares that Grouchy was to outflank the Prussians on their right, so as to keep up communications with Napoleon. The Marshal denies having received any such orders.

Had they been given, it would have proved that the Emperor knew that Blücher was retiring on Wavre and Brussels, whereas, on the contrary, he despatched Pajol in pursuit of Blücher on the Namur road. Gourgaud speaks of a letter sent in duplicate by the Emperor to Grouchy at 10 P.M. on the 17th, announcing his intention of giving battle the next day, and desiring the Marshal to manoeuvre by Saint-Lambert, so as to join the right of Napoleon's army, and outflank the British left. The Marshal doubts whether these letters were ever sent. It is admitted by the Emperor himself that they never arrived. Grouchy pertinently observes that it is odd that the officers bearing the Emperor's Orders should have failed to reach their destination, when reports from Grouchy to Napoleon, despatched at the same hour, duly came to hand. About noon, on the 18th, the Prussians were perceived in the direction of Saint-Lambert, and Soult sent an officer to Grouchy to acquaint him with the fact. It was believed that the officer on whom the importance of his mission was urged would accomplish his journey in two hours. The letter was, however, dated 1 P.M., and did not arrive till 7 P.M. The officer, being ordered to proceed *via* Quatre Bras and Gembloux, had to accomplish ten leagues. Grouchy says that had a party of light cavalry been sent by way of the mill of Moustier, the latter would have reached the Marshal three or four hours earlier. Even, however, had he received Soult's communication at 3 P.M., it would have profited nothing. Gourgaud declares that Exelmans and Gérard urged the Marshal to march on Waterloo, but that he declined the responsibility. The Marshal maintains that Gérard was two leagues in rear when the cannon were heard. Now let us look at the other side. The author of the book before us, with an honesty which seems to have been also one of the chief characteristics of his father, points out that Grouchy, having written his refutation without having had access to the necessary materials, forgot two important circumstances. One of these was, that on the 17th of June, two hours after quitting Napoleon, the Marshal, to whom the Namur road had been indicated by the Emperor as the Prussian line of retreat, received a letter from Bertrand, which designated Gembloux as the point on which he was to march. The other circumstance was, that at 11.30 A.M., on the 18th, he had, at Sarth-à-Valin, a conversation with Gérard as to the propriety of marching on Waterloo. The Marshal, it will be remembered, declared that at the hour indicated Gérard was two leagues distant. It is easy to understand that Grouchy really forgot the facts in question; but his opponents made no allowances for his position, and, bringing forward these mistakes, asserted that such errors were good reasons for not putting faith in any of his statements. Gérard naturally was not the man to let Grouchy's strictures on his conduct pass without comment. With respect to the accusation that he was slow in putting his troops in movement on the 17th, he states as follows: his corps received orders to march at about 12.30 P.M., and was directed to follow the 3rd Corps; Gérard's men were obliged to wait till the 3rd Corps had cleared their front, and when they once started kept constantly closed up to the 3rd Corps. Till 3 P.M. Gérard's troops were unable, from the cause mentioned, to move. He also proves that, on the 18th,

he was, at 11.30 A.M., with Grouchy at Sarth-à-Valin, when a staff officer entered the house, and informed the assembled party that a cannonade could be heard, and that the sound came from the left. Grouchy asserts that he ordered Gérard to march from Gembloux very early in the morning, and that Gérard should have quitted that place by 6 A.M. Gérard opposes to this statement the evidence of M. Denniée. That officer, a member of Gérard's staff on the 18th of June, 1815, declares that Gérard waited with impatience on the morning of that day for orders to move. At last, M. Denniée, who was personally acquainted with the Marshal, was despatched to try and obtain orders; he proceeded to Grouchy's headquarters between 7 and 8 A.M., and found that the required instructions had just been sent. It is only fair to add, with regard to the delay on the 17th and Gérard's explanation of it, that the author points out that Gérard's and Vandamme's corps started from different points, and might have taken different roads to Gembloux.

With a few words from ourselves we will now dismiss the subject of Grouchy's conduct during the campaign. Napoleon, in the letter which he dictated to Bertrand, indicated Gembloux as the direction in which the Prussians were probably retiring. Grouchy was ordered to pursue the Prussians. It is acknowledged that it is better to take a road parallel to the line of march of a retreating foe than to follow him up by the actual road on which he has moved. It was obvious that the Emperor wished the Marshal to combine a pursuit of Blücher with a maintenance of communications with the main French army; and, even had he not implied his intentions with regard to that point, it was obviously in accordance with the rules of war that he should endeavour to effect the combination if possible. Now, from the plain of Fleurus one road leads by Sombrefte to Gembloux, another leads by Mellery to Wavre. Had Gérard's corps been at Mellery and Vandamme's at Gembloux on the night of the 17th, and cavalry patrols thrown out in the direction of Gemappes, Grouchy could, on the morning of the 18th, have either marched on Wavre, or, wheeling to his left, have hastened to Gemappes and Plancenoit, and have taken part in the battle; that is to say, he would have been prepared for any eventuality. As it was, however, Grouchy showed himself rather a passive instrument than an intelligent agent.

With the close of this discussion the interest in Grouchy's life comes to an end. In 1820 he returned from America, but was only allowed to retain the rank and pay of a general of division. When the Revolution of 1830 took place, Grouchy hoped for better treatment, but it was not till after much insistence that he succeeded in obtaining the confirmation of his grade as Marshal. The personal enmities which he had excited, however, stood even then in his way, and for some time he was only borne on the rolls of the army as honorary Marshal—an anomalous and illegal position, against which he in vain protested. Eventually, however, in 1835, he was granted the rank and pay of an effective Marshal. In 1847 he died, but even death could not allay the animosities of which he had for so many years been the object; for, though he was buried with all the funeral honours

due to his exalted position, contrary to custom, no funeral oration was delivered.

Church Memorials and Characteristics; being a Church History of the First Six Centuries.
By the late William Roberts, M.A.
(Rivingtons.)

ECCLESIASTICAL history is a subject so vast as to tax beyond their strength the intellectual powers of any one who undertakes to describe its progress fully. Those who attempt it in all its extent, and with adequate knowledge, such as Neander, die before the task is completed; while such as compose text-books or compendiums can hardly give that independent study to each part which it deserves, though they may exhibit many excellencies. Perhaps it might be well to divide the subject among different writers. If it were arranged in periods, several authors might be employed, each giving his whole attention to a single period; or it might be looked at from different points of view, and handled accordingly, one discussing it biographically, another doctrinally, another exegetically. A conspicuous example of the first is given by Boehringer, who has written the biographies of the Fathers and leading ecclesiastics at great length. Of the third we have an example in Rosenmüller's "*Historia interpretationis librorum sacrorum in ecclesia christiana*," a book which is not of the highest excellence, but respectable. The second appears in a certain form in books of what the Germans call "*Dogmengeschichte*," but needs separate and superior treatment.

The late Mr. Roberts's '*Church Memorials*,' edited by his son, from the papers prepared for publication, is properly a biographical history of the first six centuries; whose distinguishing feature, according to the editor, are that its views are based upon purely scriptural principles, and that as a composition gracefulness and vigour are its characteristics. The volume is both interesting and instructive, the production of a man who possessed good sense, judgment, piety, and zeal. An intelligent layman speaks in it, delivering his opinions on men and times long past, with freedom and fairness. The tone of the work is healthy. Reminding the reader as it does of Milner, it is far superior to the superficial production of that once popular historian, though the beliefs of the two writers were probably similar. The authorities cited are not numerous, yet the author must have consulted many, and the extracts he gives from the writings or letters of the Fathers show that he looked into the originals. The book will be most useful to intelligent laymen, and to students of theology at the commencement of their reading. The style is plain and perspicuous, the sketches sufficiently long for such as wish to get a good general view of the first six centuries in their ecclesiastical aspect, with the creeds that grew up in successive centuries to be the inheritance of the religious world in our own time. Brightness and purity do not characterize these centuries; nor do the men that figured prominently in them excite great admiration. Darkness and evil belong to the world, whence they find their way without difficulty into the church, playing a part there which is, unfortunately, but too conspicuous. The following passage on Jerome is a fair specimen of Mr. Roberts's writing:—

"The various letters of Jerom to Helvidius, Jovinian, Vigilantius, and even to Augustin, leave the fact unquestionable that he was a man of great infirmity of temper, disposed alike to depreciate the merits of others, and unduly to exalt his own. To the exercise of his vituperative talents it must be owned that we are indebted for some of his most vigorous productions. Few of his corresponding friends were without some experience of the rough discipline of his pen. Rufinus says he spared none, neither monk nor maiden. Ambrose, and Didymus, and Chrysostom himself, shared his reproaches. To the Father last mentioned he ascribes flagitious proceedings, and visits with the severest censure his receiving Origenists into his confidence. Paulinus had not made sacrifices enough to satisfy him, nor could his equability of temper exempt him from the reprimands of the general censor. Those who submitted to the obligation of celibacy on the ostensible ground of religious abstinence were among the rare objects of his eulogy. The marriages of ecclesiastics, and the second marriages of any, under any circumstances, fell equally under his stern rebuke—

Defaming, as impure, what God declares
Pure; and commands to some; leaves free to all.

Provoked by the moderate and rational views of Jovinian, he breaks out, in his writings against him, into gross and unwarranted sallies against the matrimonial estate; charging it with a degree of corruption and pollution, and exalting, above all comparison with it, the felicity of virgins. His opinions on this subject appear to have arisen out of the self-sufficiency of his own brain, which led him to consult his own fervid impressions and prejudices rather than the teaching of divine wisdom. There has existed no more fertile source of dishonour to the Church of God than this violence offered to the provisions of his providence for the construction of society among his rational creatures. The unnatural interdict, where it has prevailed in the Church of Christ, has been fatally subversive of the character of his ministers. The annals of ecclesiastical history are replete with the most revolting proofs of these degrading consequences."

Such as look for philosophical views or comprehensive judgments in the volume will be disappointed. The author was not a scholar, properly so called; neither was he acquainted with the best or most recent church histories published in Germany. Perhaps he had never heard of Niedner's works, or of Guericke and Kurtz; though he may of Neander, Hase, and Gieseler. Hence his book does not reflect any of the light which has been cast upon church history since the time of Neander. The most meagre parts are those relating to the Apostolical Fathers and the early heretics, such as the Gnostics. The heretics, indeed, do not seem to have belonged to his plan, for which reason they are often dismissed with a few phrases not complimentary and often unjust. The scriptural creed of the writer, which was undoubtedly of the evangelical type, has influenced his judgments of the Fathers and the heretics somewhat more than it ought. Accordingly, he speaks of the Gnostics and Docetæ as making the schools of Alexandria, "the means of presenting Christianity to the world in a preposterous union with their vain and vicious reveries. Their wild and senseless dogmas," &c. The judgment pronounced on Epiphanius is, that "we owe much to him for his curious collection of facts, as well as for the solidity and utility of his comments and arguments, and more especially for his efforts to arrest the spread of idolatry in his own times." This is much too favourable; what he calls "Scaliger's invectives" are nearer the truth.

Among other names we miss Hippolytus,

and Diodorus of Tarsus. Theodorus of Mop-suestia is inadequately treated. But justice is done to Origen and Jerome, to Gregory the Great, and the mission of Augustin to Britain. And Cyril of Alexandria is rightly characterized, though it is easy to see the temper of the man whose "vehemence vented itself in anathemas in his life time." If the mistakes in the volume were corrected and the information supplemented by such notes as the editor has not written, the work would be improved. As it is, the critical reader will be slow to rely upon all the statements, especially as correct knowledge may be readily found. Or if certain information is not available, it might at least be affirmed that such dates, or such events, are the most probable. For example, it has been rendered probable by Volkmar that the two apologies of Justin Martyr were written in A.D. 150, not in the times here given. In like manner, it should not be stated now without qualification, that "all the epistles which truly belong to Ignatius were those which he is stated to have written on his journey from Antioch to Rome"; since the evidence for his journey to Rome breaks down; and the probability is that he suffered at Antioch, A.D. 115. The epistles assigned to him, even the three Syriac ones, must be pronounced later compositions, abridgments of the seven Greek. The Ebionites are also misapprehended by Mr. Roberts; but here he has many associates in error.

BABYLON AND CHALDEA.

La Langue Primitive de la Chaldée et les Idioms Touraniens. Par F. Lenormant. (Paris, Maisonneuve.)

WHAT was the language of Accad, who were the Accadians, and what is now understood by "Turanian idioms," are questions many of our readers will naturally ask: they are the questions, also, to which M. Lenormant devotes himself in his present volume, and to which, we think, he has given an exhaustive answer.

The discovery of the "language of Accad," meaning by this the primitive tongue of the dwellers in Babylonia and Chaldæa, and the further determination of the fact that, to those who spoke it, we owe the invention of the oldest Cuneiform writing, perhaps, of the most ancient alphabet of any kind, is the greatest feat of recent Oriental research; and is, indeed, a result all the more remarkable that the existence of Accadian even was not suspected, till considerable progress had been made in the interpretation of the simpler historical inscriptions of Assyria. Dr. Hincks was, we believe, the first to notice, in 1847, the Scythic element in the Cuneiform texts, and, at the British Association in 1857, to give to those from Susiana, &c., the title they have since borne of the "language of Accad," viz., that of one of the towns attributed in Genesis (x. 10) to Nimrod; but to Mr. Norris, in 1852, and to M. Oppert, in 1857 and 1859, are due the full working out of this discovery, and the establishment of the facts relating to it on a firm philological basis.

The origin of this great discovery was on this wise:—in the progress of Assyrian decipherment, students were struck with the occurrence of many words and forms that could not be explained from Semitic roots,

further research showing a manifest connexion between them and the inscription on the second column of the Behistân Inscription, which, for want of a better name, it has been agreed to call Median. Hence a suspicion—now an accepted fact—that, antecedently to the Semitic Assyrian Empire, there must have been a more primitive people, most probably the inventors of these writings. As time went on, new proofs turned up confirmatory of these suspicions, till at length, in 1852, Mr. Norris read before the Asiatic Society his famous 'Memoir on the Scythic Version of the Behistân Inscription.' In this 'Memoir' Mr. Norris showed that this column of Cuneiform writing enshrined a language nearly connected with the dialects known generally by the name of Ugrian, with many analogies with the Magyar, Ostiak, Lapp and other Tatar tongues, and drew the further inference that the syllabarium of unchangeable and agglutinative roots with a simple syllabization was originally contrived for a Scythic language, that, probably, of the Dahæ, Sacæ, Mardi, and of the pastoral tribes of the Persian Empire; he, at the same time, stated his belief that the oldest native tongues of India, if not themselves of Tatar origin, exhibit remarkable phonetic and grammatical affinities with those of the Turanian stock. To these views, M. Oppert, six or seven years later, gave his assent in all essential particulars, at the same time adding very valuable deductions from a vast mass of materials not available when Mr. Norris wrote. Since then, this study has been pursued with great success by a host of scholars of special erudition, such as Hunfalvy, Riedl, Donner, De Sauley, Lenormant, and Sayce, there being but one opponent to these views of any note, M. Halévy, with the answering of whose objections M. Lenormant's present volume is mainly occupied. At present, it would seem quite certain that the true view of Accadian is to believe it represents a special group, closely allied to the northern Turanian languages, with affinities connecting it with the Ugrio-Finnic dialects, and, of course, at the same time, though less directly, with the Turkish, Mongolian, and Tungusian idioms. The language with which it has the closest connexion is naturally the Scythic of the Behistân Inscription, because there (as is admitted by all scholars) we have a Turanian tongue spoken in the immediate vicinity of Chaldæa, the only one, too, of the same family with written monuments ascending to a high antiquity; indeed, the only one between which and Accadian there is not an enormous period of time.

Having said so much on the general subject, which is fully discussed in all its bearings in M. Lenormant's work, we must state that his opponent M. Halévy, in an article in the *Journal Asiatique* of July, 1874, denies altogether the existence of Accadian as a distinct language, together with its Turanian affinities. He considers this idea a mere wild chimera of certain Assyrian scholars, and that it is, probably, a sort of secret writing by means of ideographs, though none the less for that reason Assyrian and Semitic. M. Lenormant meets these assertions by a long and comprehensive review, to some portions of which we will now call the attention of our readers. In the first place, he points out that, however great the differences between the

phonetic powers of certain characters in Accadian and the words to which the ideographic value of the same characters in the Assyrian idiom correspond, there must have been, originally, a perfect accord between the phonetic and the ideographic values respectively. Hence it follows that there must have been, in times before the Assyrian Empire, a primitive people who invented the Cuneiform character, with whom the words corresponding to the signification of the signs as ideograms must have been identical with the reading of the same signs as elements of a phonetic syllabary; secondly (and this is a most important fact), that some few Assyrian (and, therefore, Semitic) texts have been met with, of an antiquity as high as any of the Accadian writings; and, thirdly, that all writing of a hieroglyphic origin offers complex symbols often constructed by the combination together of several different images. The composition of the symbols of writing and of the words themselves have, obviously, nothing in common, for the words may be simple and common though the symbols are complex. Many instances occur where nations have borrowed words from other peoples, but read them from words of their own language. Thus the Japanese, in some cases, adopt Chinese words and phrases, but pronounce the same by corresponding words and phrases of their own; and Haug has shown the same thing to be true in certain Pehlevi texts, wherein many purely Semitic words are read by the corresponding Persian ones.

The Accadian texts, as is the case with those of Assyria in the same cuneiform writing, employ simultaneously phonetic signs and ideographs, the second, however, forming by far the largest number. The phonetic syllabary consists of simple syllables with an initial or terminating vowel, and comprehends in all ninety-one distinct characters or groups. The characters expressing the pronouns and the other grammatical forms are phonetic, and, by agglutination with the radical, produce the declensions, conjugations, &c. It is also important to remember that, in Accadian, all that constitutes what may be called the mechanism of the language is phonetic.

With regard to the Cuneiform writing generally, M. Lenormant shows that it is so wholly at variance with the genius of the Semitic languages that it could not have been invented by them, and quotes M. Renan, who long hesitated to admit that a Semitic tongue could be hid under a writing so anti-Semitic. In fact, Cuneiform writing does not admit the distinguishing between several of the most common and elementary sounds.

Having laid down certain general principles bearing on the Accadian language, M. Lenormant devotes nearly 200 pages to a minute and scrupulous examination of its different parts of speech, subsequently comparing a large number of Accadian vocables with others existing in different Turanian vocabularies, his general inference being, as we think, irresistible against M. Halévy as to the certainty of its Turanian character. It would, indeed, seem that M. Halévy has entered the lists without much previous and indispensable knowledge; in some cases, indeed, with hardly any study of the texts he proposed to impugn. In some cases, too, as in a famous quotation from Manetho, he has not appre-

ciated the force of a common Greek word, the meaning of which is quite certain. Nor, indeed, is it, on other grounds, conceivable that, had the (now proved) Accadian ideographs been resolvable by any Semitic solvent, this work would long since have been performed by such men as Rawlinson, Norris, or Schrader—men who have passed their lives in this especial study, yet have not discovered M. Halévy's discovery of the Assyrian and Semitic origin of syllabic values of Cuneiform writing.

Very interesting are M. Lenormant's comparisons between the Accadian of Southern Chaldea and the proto-Median of the Behistân Inscription, the Susian, and the Turco-Tatar; but it is impossible within our limits to do more than invite attention to his remarks on these subjects; we may, however, state what is in itself a very curious fact, that, even to this day, the old Accadian is still spoken in a few villages between Lesghistan and Georgia,—this dialect being, probably, the sole remaining *débris* of those Turanian idioms which, from the most remote antiquity, must have been spoken from the mountains of the Caucasus to the Persian Gulf. In the concluding portion of his valuable essay, M. Lenormant takes the opportunity of examining, under the light of these recent researches, several old and vexed questions, such as the origin of the Chaldeans, the tradition of the grounding of the Ark in Armenia, the names of the great rivers, the Tigris and the Euphrates, and those of many early towns in the southern districts near the Persian Gulf, together with an account of some of the chief gods of the Pantheon. To each of these subjects he is able to contribute much information which will be new to many of our readers, and all the more interesting when we remember the history of the discovery of the small terra-cotta tablets on which so large a proportion of the Accadian history depends.

Thus, on the first question, that of the origin of the Chaldeans, he states that we can now assert definitely from Cuneiform documents that the Kaldû were a tribe of the great Accad nation, sufficiently powerful to give kings to Babylon in the eighth century B.C., and, hence, especial enemies of the Assyrians, till, under Nabopolassar, they took and destroyed Nineveh. As a fragment of the Accadians, these Chaldeans had a right to call themselves the oldest of the Babylonians. Again, we find a tribe of Akhadi placed in Armenia by the Assyrian Sargon, while Chaldeans, according to Xenophon, Pliny, and Strabo, occupy the same districts; hence the connexion, before difficult to establish, between the Chaldæi, Carduchi, Gordyæi, and the modern Kurds; and, hence, too, the reconciliation between the Great Flood in Lower Babylonia and the resting of the Ark in the mountains of the north. If the populations of the two extremities were alike Accadians, the persistence and the localization of the tradition are quite natural.

In conclusion, we may notice that M. Lenormant is also now able to show that the so-called "syllabaries" were drawn up, not to teach Assyrian, but Accadian, in that their first column gives the Accadian reading of the ideograph in the second, while the third gives the translation of the reading into Assyrian.

Generally, we may add that the most im-

portant proofs of the connexion between the Accadian and Turanian families of language, as set before us by M. Lenormant, are the unchangeability of the radicals and the perfect agreement of two out of three of the Accadian conjugations with those found in the Ugrio-Finnic; moreover, forms, at first sight apparently exceptional in Accadian, are found, as it were, sporadically, in one or other of the languages of the Turanian family. On the other hand, the wholly altered arrangement of the sentences and of the syntax, and the absence of any separate signs for the masculine and feminine, render it simply impossible for Accadian and Semitic Assyrian to be one and the same tongue.

Lastly, we rejoice to know that the value of M. Lenormant's researches has been duly recognized, at least in England, Sir Henry Rawlinson, in his address to the Semitic section of the Congress of Orientalists, in last September, having used towards him the memorable words, "François Lenormant . . . has pursued a brilliant career of discovery and daring research, which, in his particular line of study, has placed him far ahead of all competitors."

A Handbook of the Canton Vernacular of the Chinese Language. Being a Series of Introductory Lessons for Domestic and Business Purposes. By N. B. Dennys. (Trübner & Co.)

THE study of the dialects of China is worthy of all encouragement. An acquaintance with them serves the double purpose of furnishing materials by which we are able to trace back the language to its original form, and thus bring it within the scope of comparative philology, and also of giving to foreigners residing in the southern provinces the power of communicating their wants to the natives, and of interesting themselves in the thoughts and opinions of those around them. The frequent appearance of grammars and handbooks of the dialects is, therefore, a healthy sign, and may be taken to indicate that the days of "Pigeon English" are numbered, and that foreigners are becoming impatient of the small amount of mercantile and other information which they are able to gather from their compradores and servants through the medium of that intolerable jargon.

Mr. Dennys is well known as a writer on Chinese matters, and the present work is a very creditable production, compiled, as he tells us in his Preface it was, in the brief intervals of leisure allowed by more pressing avocations. To his assertion that the vernaculars are not dialects of Chinese, but are distinct languages, we cannot assent, and a study of the pages of his dialogues is sufficient to disprove his case. The grammar and construction of the sentences are precisely the same, with only such trifling modifications as it is natural to find between two dialects so widely separated as the Mandarin dialect—which is spoken over the whole of the north and of the west of the Empire—and the vernacular of Canton. The main difference between the two consists in the pronunciation of a large proportion of words and in the characters employed to express others. It has come to pass that, in the course of time, certain characters have fallen into disuse, and have been replaced by others, chosen for the similarity of their sounds, but

without regard to their meaning. Such characters are, for the most part, indicated by the addition to them of the radical *kow*, "a mouth," to mark that they are used phonetically only. In writing, for example, *Lai*, "to come," there is used, as often as not, a character bearing the same sound, but having for its meaning "black" or "many," with the addition of *kow*, "a mouth," instead of the authorized character. Many other characters are similarly treated. But as this system of writing probably arose, in the first instance, from the mistakes of ignorant penmen, it in no way indicates that the vernacular in which it occurs is other than a dialect of Chinese.

The lessons are arranged somewhat on the Ollendorf system, that is to say, each lesson is headed by a list of words which form the subjects of the dialogue which follows. These words are well chosen, and the conversations are just such as might be turned to daily use in the districts of Canton or Hongkong. To foreigners residing in those neighbourhoods Mr. Denny's book will be a great help, and their gratitude is due to him for thus assisting them to liberate themselves from that state of ignorance as regards the language which unfortunately characterizes the foreign communities in China.

THE PSALMS.

The Psalms. With Introductions and Critical Notes by A. C. Jennings and W. H. Lowe. Books III. and IV. (Macmillan & Co.)

The Gradual Psalms: a Treatise on the Fifteen Songs of Degrees. With Commentary, &c. By the Rev. H. T. Armfield, M.A. (Hayes.)

WE do not know whether the multiplication of books on the Psalms be not an evil, for the learner may be distracted by the accumulation of different opinions as well as instructed by the explanation of Hebrew words. Great excellence may recommend a fresh commentary to the attention of scholars, or the hand of a master may be discerned in the treatment of the inspired compositions; but, in the absence of these characteristics, commentators add to the number of books which neither have, nor deserve, vitality.

The work of Messrs. Jennings and Lowe contains but a part of the Psalms (lxxiii.—cvi.), and seems intended to meet the wants of students at Cambridge preparing for a certain examination. It has the character of a book carefully elaborated by men not long familiar with Hebrew, but fairly initiated into it—men who are enamoured of newly-acquired knowledge. It contains good specimens of interpretation, gives a fair summary of conflicting views, and often suggests correct translations of the original. The general Introduction, which is chiefly occupied with the titles of the Psalms, adds nothing to a correct knowledge of the book, and contains several erroneous assertions, such as that the title *David* is in most cases authentic, and that there is a great preponderance of Davidic compositions in the whole book. Probably the best part of the commentary consists of the separate Introductions to each Psalm, which are generally concise summaries of all that bears upon authorship, date, historical circumstances, and tendency. The Introduction to Psalm lxxxviii. is a compact and good

example of the authors' method. In many cases the renderings of the authorized version are corrected, as in xc. 11, "[yet] who understands the strength of thine anger: and [who understands] thy wrath, so as to fear thee [proportionately]?" But the defects and errors of the work are proportionate to its merits, so that it can claim only a moderate place among the exegetical helps to the Psalms. Macca-bean compositions are assumed. This is a questionable hypothesis, though supported by Hitzig and others after him. Too much authority is given to inscriptions, so that the 90th Psalm is regarded as "a genuine composition of Moses." Modern criticism is ignored by these writers, who say that the language of the Psalm "is not merely similar to that of the writings of Moses, it is of a character peculiarly his." The 88th and 89th Psalms are referred to the Solomonic era, which is manifestly wrong, the expositors having been apparently misled in this instance, as in others, by Delitzsch. Neither is the doxology at the end of cvi. an integral portion of the Psalm, as is here said. And it is presumptuous to assert that the plural word rendered *synagogues* in lxxiv. 8 cannot possibly designate the temple. The statement is worthless over against Hupfeld's contrary one.

Here and there we find several peculiar renderings, said to be borrowed from P. H. Mason. These are uniformly perverse or grotesque, such as in Psalm lxxxvii. 7, "And all my well-springs are singing aloud, like instrument-players, because of thee"; lxxvi. 10, "The fury of man shall have to confess thee: [for] shall a mere remnant gird itself with fury?" In cases where quotations are made from the Psalms in the New Testament, the commentary is untrustworthy. The note on Psalm cii. 27a is misleading. A wrong principle of interpretation is followed when "a primary fulfilment" is spoken of, or when we are told that things spoken of one sacred leader are fairly predicable of another.

It would have been better if the authorities mentioned had been fewer and more select. Some are named which have no claim whatever to that distinction; and views cited should be referred to their proper authors, instead of to those who simply repeat them. This applies in particular to Mr. Perowne, who is often cited for Hupfeld, because he translates or reproduces the German professor's statements. Thus, in lxxxi. 3 and civ. 35, Hupfeld should be substituted for his translator.

The book is creditable to the industry of the expositors. Though they exhibit little acuteness, else they would not render Psalm lxxxii. 8, "Arise, O God, judge thou the land," since the next part of the verse requires earth; though they commit obvious blunders, as in xc. 6, where he occurs three times instead of it, which the received version has correctly; and though there are both far-fetched and unnatural translations, as lxxxi. 16, "Surely he fed him [the old rebellious Israel] with the fat of wheat: and with rock-honey would I satisfy thee [the present Israel],"—the book will be serviceable to students. To scholars it is of no use. The authors are capable of better work, if they prosecute their studies, and penetrate into the minutiae of the Hebrew language as expounded by German scholars, not by the usual teachers at Cambridge.

A book on the Gradual Psalms, containing upwards of four hundred pages, might be supposed to exhaust the subject, leaving little for future critics to glean or discover in their interpretation. But this depends on the qualifications of the author for the work. Mr. Armfield appears to be a diligent student of the Hebrew commentators, and his researches partake to a great extent of their method and results. He advocates modes of interpretation, as well as opinions, sanctioned by their authority. Besides the Rabbinic tinge pervading the volume, there is a High Church tendency which is not disagreeable, nor altogether out of place. The book is meant to be an exhaustive combination of whatever the traditional Hebrew authorities have said upon the Gradual Psalms, with the additional light thrown upon them by Christian doctors, apart from mere speculation. The author is a traditionalist interpreter, following in the main the guidance of the Rabbins. Hence he translates the Targum on every verse, cites the opinions of Rashi, Radak, Ibn Ezra, and presents all that seemed to him of value in the Midrash Tehillim. The Rabbinic scholarship is unusual for a Christian. The volume contains curious and useful information—more of the former than the latter. Besides the separate exposition of the fifteen Psalms, there are chapters on the titles, on systematic interpretation in the Church, modes of interpretation among the Hebrews, the use of the Gradual Psalms in Christian and Israelitish worship, the prevalence of the odd number, and the influence of Hebrew writers on the English Bible. The labour and learning of the respected author are unmistakable.

We cannot say that fresh light has been thrown upon the portion of the Psalter treated of. The method of interpretation adopted is erroneous. Different senses are assigned to the same words. Instead of endeavouring to ascertain the one historic, primary meaning, that which the writers themselves intended, and following it alone, a plurality of meanings is assigned. What is this but a violation of the first principle of exegesis? It is true that Rabbinic authorities and Christian fathers favour a threefold or fourfold interpretation; it introduces uncertainty and arbitrariness. Mr. Armfield, however, says that there are certain phrases of the Hebrew which cannot be construed without the plurality, and gives examples. Yet the examples are by no means convincing. Here is one of them:—"Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge, even the most High, thy habitation." (Psalm xci. 9.)—

"It is the Christ Who has been addressed in the former verses of the Psalm; and it is the Christ (as the Tempter saw upon the pinnacle of the Temple) Who is addressed afterwards; and it is equally the Christ Who is being addressed in these verses, but with a parenthetic glance at the Divine Nature in His Person. And now with this key in our hands we can construe the Hebrew, going plainly forward, without insertion and without change. 'Thou'—the Christ—'Jehovah, art my trust: the most Highest'—so the Jews of the Septuagint took the word; sc. Jesus Christ—'Thou hast made Thy dwelling.' What is this but a Hebrew anticipation of the doctrine which the Apostle, 'an Hebrew of Hebrews,' afterwards put into Greek—'In Him (sc. in the Person of Jesus Christ) dwelleth all the fullness of the Godhead bodily'?"

By such exposition the author carries back

into the Jewish Scriptures dogmas and sentiments peculiarly Christian. We reject his rules for interpreting enunciated in the fourth chapter, and very often his interpretations themselves, which may be traditional, but are fanciful. Modern criticism has advanced beyond them, opening up the sense of the Psalms in a way which none of the fathers dreamt of. Faithful to his method, the author defends the authenticity of the Psalm titles, and gets over the difficulty of attributing to David such an ode as the 122nd, by the hypothesis that Ezra, or some other, modified the language, adapting it under divine guidance to the later Church. This is gratuitous. The Gradual Psalms belong to the post-exile period in substance and form.

The author's critical faculty is not well directed or under right control. It is burdened with the weight of old traditions, and coloured with a mystic, half-cabalistic hue. We gather from several chapters, especially the one on odd numbers, that he is more at home in the Sarum offices and cognate things than in Biblical criticism or scientific theology. His first chapter on the meaning of the word translated "degrees," *Psalms of degrees*, is poor beside the summary of the same topic in Hupfeld's fourth volume. And the critic will only smile at the fancy, gravely propounded, that "Amen, the name of our blessed Lord, is the equivalent of the words *Lord Jehovah* in the holy tongue," and has the seeming stamp of a divine sanction. We heartily wish that the appearance of the present book may lead, as its author hopes, to an exhaustive study of the Gradual Psalms being required of the younger clergy; only let the clergy beware of the antiquated methods and expositions set forth in it, till they reach the true meaning of the Psalter under the guidance of the great commentators, Ewald, Hupfeld, and Hitzig. Mr. Armfield tells us that he has written "with the animus of one who believes in the Psalms"; there are others who believe in them as firmly as he does, and yet have a perception of their meaning and beauty which his vaunted faith might well envy. A "historic faith" does not always hand down the true, and should not be kept without inquiry.

ARCHAIC CLASSICS.

Grammar of Assyrian Language. By A. H. Sayce. (Bagster.)

LET no man suppose that Mr. Sayce's new work is, in any sense of the words, "Assyrian made easy," or that the most careful perusal of it will place the reader any nearer than the vestibule leading into the temple. The acquisition of the Assyrian language, like that of the Chinese, depends almost wholly on the energy of the student himself, comparatively little on the zeal or abilities of his teacher. As Mr. Sayce himself honestly remarks,—

"The main difficulty is the Syllabary, the larger part of which [that is, some forty-four quarto pages of the groups in his work] will sooner or later have to be learnt by heart. . . . Experience can alone show him (the student) what are the commoner and more favourite values with which a character is used; and he must be content to be continually a learner, keeping the Syllabary constantly at his side for purposes of reference, and remembering that any endeavour to learn the whole Syllabary is a needless and useless task."

The fact is that, for the study of Assyrian, two things are absolutely necessary, (1) a

great quickness and accuracy of eye, so that forms varying very slightly may be at once recognized; and (2) a powerful memory for the forms thus recognized, combined with a clear and ready recollection of the different senses any individual group is capable of possessing, so that the right one may be at once selected with the greatest amount of certainty. Unless, therefore, a student feels himself endowed with these two valuable qualities, it is but lost labour for him to attempt to acquire any knowledge of this language. Something of the same sort is required in the case of Chinese, in which case, it is said that a necessary preliminary for success is the learning by heart some two thousand symbols or groups; but, even then, Chinese is far less difficult than Assyrian, as the groups so acquired have, at least in the classical language of that people, a fair amount of fixity of meaning, whereas the simplest of those in the Assyrian tongue may have half-a-dozen or more distinct meanings, the reasonable correctness of any one of them in a given place being determinable, we will not say by a series of happy guesses, but, assuredly, almost wholly by long practice and experience.

That to any student so qualified Mr. Sayce's new Assyrian Grammar will be of great value, no one, turning over its pages in the most casual manner, can doubt for a moment; moreover, the advice he tenders to such as may wish to undertake its study is remarkably clear and well stated. His "Syllabary," occupying, as we have stated, more than forty pages, is a monument of his own zeal and research, and by far the most complete and useful arrangement of Assyrian groups as yet before the public. From this Syllabary alone, any one acquainted but slightly with Hebrew, or with the elements of Semitic literature, could form a very satisfactory notion of the vocabulary of Assyrian and of the family of languages with which it is most nearly connected. More than this, he might also gain some insight into that yet more ancient language, first we believe called by the late Dr. Hincks, Accadian,—the tongue of that early people who, there are good grounds for believing, were the actual inventors of what we call Arrow-head or Cuneiform characters. It is, indeed, to this Accadian origin that much of the difficulty of Assyrian is due, for the Syllabary was originally adapted, though with only partial success as might have been expected, to the rendering of a language of a class quite distinct from Assyrian. In the hands of the Accadians, who spoke an agglutinative dialect, and who, of course, understood the hieroglyphical symbols they had invented for it, we may believe it answered fairly well, though, like all hieroglyphical writing, it must have been cumbersome even to its inventors. Each picture would naturally stand for more ideas than one, and would, therefore, be pronounced in more than one way; hence, when the Semitic Babylonians borrowed this Accadian Cuneiform (after, too, the meaning of the original hieroglyphs had, in many cases, been forgotten), what were true words in Accadian became mere phonetic values; and hence polyphony became inevitable, the same character being capable of several phonetic powers. This principle is clearly set before the reader by Mr. Sayce, and explains, satisfactorily, the origin of these

troublesome polyphones; at the same time, however, it does not tend to make the actual study of Assyrian more easy, though, by carrying as far beyond the dawn of history, it may invest such studies with a certain archaeological charm.

Having given at great length, and in four columns, comprising severally the phonetic value of the original Accadian word when determinable, the actual Cuneiform character, its rendering in Assyrian (in Roman type), and its possible or probable meaning in English, Mr. Sayce gives a brief and, for elementary purposes, a sufficient grammar under the usual heads of nouns, pronouns, numerals, verbs, and prepositions, in the first two cases leaving for the student to fill up for himself the characters necessary for the completion of the entire word. The plan he has proposed is good, and, with a master at hand to correct or suggest, will, no doubt, answer well; but we think that, for those who have to acquire a knowledge of Assyrian without these advantages or opportunities, somewhat more of explanation or assistance is necessary than he has thought it worth while to give. A student, approaching this subject with little or no preliminary knowledge, would find it, to say the least, by no means easy to do for himself all Mr. Sayce evidently hopes he will, and thinks he ought. It would have been greatly to the advantage, and to the pleasure, of any such supposed youthful student had Mr. Sayce added to his present work some of the admirable pages of his Grammar of 1872. Man learns readily by comparison; with more difficulty certainly, probably with less satisfaction to himself, when he has before him only the dry bones of a subject. Show him, for instance, as Mr. Sayce did before, how Assyrian is connected with other tongues, with its bearing on the great history of Semitic thought and literature, and the few additional pages thus added to his volume would well have repaid their cost, and the space they would have occupied. As it is, even with the valuable "reading lessons" Mr. Sayce has appended to his Grammar, many will require the additional help he might so easily have added in a few more pages; for many, we doubt not, there will be who will be anxious to ascertain for themselves what, after all, this much-talked-of Assyrian is like, but who may, at the same time, be unacquainted with its elder or younger sister, the Hebrew. To such students the names of the Hebrew conjugations, and many other similar matters, which Mr. Sayce assumes that all men know, will be as unintelligible as the peculiarities of the Maori verb or of the Hottentot "click."

ALDUS MANUTIUS.

Aldus Manuce et l'Hellenisme à Venise. Par Ambroise Firmin-Didot. (Paris, Firmin-Didot.)

M. DIDOT is a singular phenomenon in our commercial age. He is not only a great publisher, but also a student and author, zealous for the advancement of knowledge in a department so remote and unprofitable as Greek literature. He has, therefore, a sort of right to a subject like the history of Aldus; there is also much to indicate that the present volume has been a labour of love reserved for

the later years of a long and busy life. The theme on which he writes is assuredly a most attractive one. Aldus is by general consent the greatest figure among those pioneers of learning and culture, the early printers, through whose labours a literary appreciation of Greek antiquity became for the first time possible in Western Europe. Greek MSS. were always rare and costly, and the Greek books known or believed to have been printed before the year when the Aldine press was started at Venice may be counted on the fingers of one hand. It was to Aldus and his partner, Andreas Asulanus, that we owe the first serious and consecutive effort to place in the hands of the learned the whole body of our extant Greek literature in its original form. We all know that an Aldine is a thing of beauty; the historian must also regard it in another light, as a relic of a strikingly interesting and fruitful epoch of history. A collection of Aldines is an enduring monument of the large and generous enthusiasm with which the leading spirits of the Italian Renaissance welcomed the new studies, destined so shortly to bring about a religious and intellectual revolution in Europe. No doubt, if we look into matters closely, we must agree with Mr. Pattison's pregnant remark, that the Italian Renaissance was essentially a Latin Renaissance. A Greek Aldine is at least a century behind a Latin one in all that we understand by scholarship—grammatical exactness, sense of style, and so forth. But, notwithstanding technical shortcomings, the Hellenists of Italy did the one thing needful; they effectually laid the broad foundation on which the Estiennes and Sylburgs of the North were to work and build hereafter.

What gives Aldus his unique place in the history of learned printing is not so much the typographical excellence of his books as the conception he had of the work before him, and the signal success with which he carried out a magnificent scheme. The series of books actually printed by him, with those which he projected and left to his successor to bring out, would make up a very respectable corpus of classical literature. We should have, in Greek alone, Homer, Pindar, the dramatists; Plato, Aristotle, Plutarch, Lucian; Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, the orators; together with a multitude of the minor classics, to say nothing of the requisite subsidia in the shape of Scholia, Commentaries, Lexicons, and the like. For one man to achieve so much was obviously no easy matter under any circumstances. Aldus seems to have decided to settle at Venice for a variety of reasons, partly because it lay out of the line of march of contending armies, partly because (besides containing a Greek library at St. Mark's) its political and commercial importance had made the city the seat of a considerable Greek colony. At first, we must remember, even the mechanical work of a Greek press required a Greek hand, as the Greek signatures and other printers' notes in an early Aldine still bear witness. The capital with which Aldus started appears to have been mainly supplied by his former pupils, the Princes of Carpi, to one of whom, Alberto, so many of his dedications are addressed. In those days Church and State vied with each other in doing honour to the new learning, and to the art which was spreading it far and wide. Patron-

age of letters, in fact, was the mode. Among the documents which M. Didot introduces from M. Armand Baschet's collection is a letter from the secretary or agent of Isabella d'Este, which gives us a lively notion of the way in which that charming personage showed her interest in the humanistic movement of the time. Messer Lorenzo is glad to tell his mistress that he has secured for her an Aldine Virgil on fine paper, and a promise of the Aldine Ovid, Petrararch, and Dante on fine paper. As befits a lady of taste, she insists on having the best of everything, for we find her in one instance writing directly to Aldus to bespeak, if possible, vellum copies of all productions of his press. Those who wish to know more about Isabella should read M. Didot's Introduction. Lucrezia Borgia is another of the *grandes dames* of the period with whom Aldus is brought into relation.

By the time of the completion of his Aristotle, Aldus was practically a European centre of Greek learning. Erasmus was, for a while, impressed into his service; our own countrymen, Linacre and Grocyen, were among his correspondents and occasional collaborateurs. The Aldine Academy, half club, half *Institut*, numbered in its list of members Musurus, Bembo, Scipio Carteromachus, Aleander,—in fact, a host of actual or possible able editors, ready to undertake the by no means easy task of supervising an *editio princeps*. The statutes of the Academy, drawn up in Greek, are still extant, and may be read in full in M. Didot's Appendix; they show these grand humanists in a new and amiable light, as men who knew how to unbend and take a view of life the reverse of austere. It is enacted, with a grave parade of legal precision, that, at the meetings of the society, nothing but Greek is to be spoken, the rule applying even to the strangers admitted as honorary members. The fines for the infraction of this and other rules are to accumulate till they suffice to justify President Aldus in entertaining the society handsomely, "not in the style of common printers, but as becomes men who have seen the vision of a New Academy, and all but realized it, after Plato's own heart." We may learn a great deal as to the lives of some of these early scholars from a collection of letters, once the property of Renouard, of which M. Didot is now the fortunate possessor. From one of the longest of these (by Musurus, afterwards Archbishop of Monembasia) we get a pretty clear idea of the position of a learned Greek in a foreign land, in which, notwithstanding honour and emolument, he could not feel quite at home. Musurus describes himself as allowed to hold as a layman a small living or benefice (*ἐνεργέτημα*) a little way out of Carpi, where, at a safe distance from court and city, he can lie in peace under a tree and read his books; a peasant farms his glebe on a sort of *métayer* tenure, and now and then brings him acceptable surprises in the form of "asparagus, cream-cheeses, and new-laid eggs." Though not yet in orders, he is, nevertheless, expected to attend church regularly—"a pious and edifying exercise, no doubt, but wearisome and, to a catechumen unfamiliar with the Latin ritual, perplexing." Lastly, he apologizes, with visible emotion, for his prolonged absence from home, and declares his fixed resolve to return to Crete, in order to watch over his parents

in their old age, and end his days among his own people, "lest he should be condemned hereafter as having taken mercenary service among strangers," a promise which he did not fulfil, for he remained in Italy till his death in 1517. The rest of the documents in the Appendix, though not of equal value, are sufficiently important to make us hope that M. Didot will see fit to give the world the whole of his collection of Greek letters belonging to this date.

In matters of bibliography proper, Renouard left little for his successors to do; there are, however, occasions when the eye of experience has enabled M. Didot to make a real contribution to the history of printing, as his discussions on the Florentine Homer and on the 'Hyperotomachia' are enough to show. As regards the data on which the present work is based, M. Didot has done well in making the fullest use of the Prefaces and Dedications which Aldus was in the habit of prefixing to his works. Materials of this sort must be fairly authentic, and, besides this, they give a book something of the character of an autobiography. If we must find fault, we will say that it would have been possible to go further in the separation of biographical and bibliographical details, so as to preserve the unity of the story, and dispense with the annalistic form which M. Didot adopts. We are bound to add, that the introductory discourse on the antecedents of the Renaissance is hardly calculated to satisfy a critical reader. Lastly, we cannot shut our eyes to the carelessness in points of scholarship which disfigures these pages. It is a solemn duty to protest that "commentaires en dix leçons" is not a translation of *commentaria in decem predicamenta*; that "moins lettré que les fossoyeurs" is not the meaning of *λειβηθρίων ἀμυνώτερος*; and that the opening couplet of the epitaph on Theodore Gaza,—

κτῖρ' ὁ (κτῖρ) μέγας ποτ' ἄγων Γαζῆ Θεοδώρου ἀμφι
μοῦσαις τ' Ἀλφειοῖσις ἤδ' Ἑλικωνιάσις,—

is not fairly represented by M. Didot's "Théodore Gaza, né en Grèce et nourri en Ausonie, n'est pas moins redevable aux Muses de la Grèce qu'à celles de l'Italie." These and other inaccuracies are an eyesore in a valuable book. They make one regret that M. Didot did not follow the example set by Aldus, and submit his sheets for revision to some one of the many excellent scholars to be found even in these days in France.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Forgotten Lives. By the Author of 'Olive Varcoe.' 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

It is with much diffidence and misgiving that one of the base and brutal sex ventures to give an account of the sweeping indictment preferred against his kind by the energetic author of 'Forgotten Lives.' We were to some extent aware that we lived in an imperfect world, but had believed that some laws were just, some charity deserved the name, some men, even some gentlemen, were neither fools nor tyrants. If the country described by our author, on the other hand, be that in which our ignorance has dwelt in comparative bliss, its laws have been cunningly and maliciously contrived for the oppression of women and mechanics, its charitable institutions are gigantic machines for swindling the poor, and

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the only man in the country worth the name is obliged to seek more congenial spirits on the other side of the Atlantic. There are minds that can bring themselves possibly to accept such depressing doctrine, and for them the present book will have its charms. For others, the lives it treats of might as well have remained forgotten. They certainly have no aspect of reality which might confirm the doctrines they are quoted to support. An odious orphanage for girls, ruled by ignorant men for their own selfish purposes, is the opening scene of the drama. Here bad food and no instruction depress the young idea; but the culminating horror, which is most insisted on, is the refusal, by the comfortably pantalooned and trousered guardians, to supply a corresponding sort of garment to the children committed to their care. *Ex uno disce omnia*: these vestments have an ethical value: the aspirations of a sex are typically crushed by the refusal of a pair of inexpressibles. At least, we cannot otherwise account for their prominence in the story. The orphans, however, outlive this insult, and grow up to various destinies. One, Barbara Lethbridge, finds herself the centre of a bewildering tragedy in high life, and becomes acquainted with a mad mother, an aristocratic father with tendencies to bigamy and murder, and a still more dignified grandfather, who adds to these propensities the ferocious pride which distinguishes all titled people. When the mystery of Caerlerrick (the names are by no means outrageous in this book) has been unravelled, when the old hag has died just in time to spare the feelings of the modern Thomists, when the secret passage is as plain as a pikestaff, and the dead man's weir as clear as mud, Barbara very properly abandons her uncomfortable relations, and sails for America with a commonplace, but honest gentleman. The other orphans turn out better than might have been expected, Rose Carteret learning to value the perfidious lordling who woos her at his proper value, and taking a good-looking curate as a *pis aller*, and Emily Minshell, the greedy girl of the Asylum, winning the chief of all the guardians by her skill in cookery. As for the weak and wicked creatures who represent manhood in the story, they are chastised with all the scorpions that feminine subtlety can invent. The plot of the book is intricate; the interest mends after we get rid of the Asylum, and as a specimen of good, unreasoning partisanship the whole is far from unamusing, though its assertions are a little audacious.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

We have received a work on Peru, from the pen of a French official, M. Émile Carrey, published by Garnier Frères. It is useful, but a little over-enthusiastic.

DR. GERHARD ROHLFS'S *Quer durch Afrika* does not profess to be a new work, as about two-thirds of the matter contained in the two volumes now before us have already appeared in extra numbers of Dr. Petermann's *Geographische Mittheilungen*. The new portion deals with the earlier part of Dr. Rohlf's adventurous journey, i. e., that accomplished in 1864-5, from Ghadames to Tripoli and back, and from the first-named place along a new route by way of Misahd to the Fes country, between 27° and 26° N. latitude. We could have wished that the publication of these experiences had not been so long delayed, for his remarks on the slave-trade and on the commerce

of the various countries visited may have now ceased to be wholly applicable. Our readers must remember that Dr. Rohlf did not journey over entirely new ground, for at various parts of his route he crossed and came near to the tracks of Barth, Overweg, Richardson, Duveyrier, Baikie, and others; nevertheless, the fact of his having traversed the northern part of the huge continent of Africa from the Mediterranean to the Gulf of Guinea will always justly rank as an important geographical feat.

Two young Danish philologists, Dr. Vilhelm Thompson and Herr Jean Pio, have published Andersen's well-known fairy tale, *Historien om en Moder*, in fifteen languages, as a memento of his seventieth birthday, the 2nd of April of this year. The languages are Danish, Swedish, Icelandic, High German, Low German, Dutch, English, French, Spanish, Rumanian, Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Hungarian, and Finnish. We learn that a Serbian and a Croatian version of the story also were received, but so late that it was impossible to embody them in this book. We hope that a new edition may be called for, and that not only these but also a Bengali translation, which is known to exist, may be included. It seems odd that no Italian version is forthcoming, and we are certain that we have, at least, heard of one in Hindustani. In a new edition, the authors would do well to ask some English friend to look over their notes, which are written in that language, and present such oddities as "conferred" for "collocated" and "satisfying" for "satisfactory."

We have on our table *Student's Manual of Spelling*, by F. Bullock, LL.D. (Simpkin),—*The Standard Book for French Conversation*, by J. D. Gaillard (Philip),—*The French Language*, by J. D. Gaillard (Philip),—*Homer's Iliad*, by M. P. W. Boulton (Chapman & Hall),—*Lucretius and the Atomic Theory*, by J. Veitch (Glasgow, Maclehose),—*The Gentle Treatment of Spinal Curvature*, by H. H. Bigg (Churchill),—*The Borderlands of Insanity*, by A. Wynter, M.D. (Hardwicke),—*Principia; or, Basis of Social Science*, by R. J. Wright (Trübner),—*Light as a Motive Power*, by Lieut. R. H. Armit, R.N., Vol. I. (Potter),—*On Alcohol*, by B. W. Richardson, M.A. (Macmillan),—*Essays and Papers on some Fallacies of Statistics*, by H. W. Rumsey, M.D. (Smith & Elder),—*Memoir on the History of the Tooth-Relic of Ceylon*, by J. G. Da Cunha (Thacker),—*Facts and Fancies about Ferns*, by J. G. Newsham (Cameron & Ferguson),—*The Philosophy of Laughter and Smiling*, by G. Vasey (Burns),—*Earth to Earth*, by F. S. Haden (Macmillan),—*Boston's Public Speaker* (Ward & Lock),—*Beethoven's Pianoforte Sonatas*, by E. Von Elterlein, translated by E. Hill (Reeves),—*Leonard Scott*, by C. W. Kinloch, 2 vols. (St. James's Magazine Office),—*An Idyl of Work*, by L. Laroom (Trübner),—*Lady Blanche*, by Ida (Hamilton & Adams),—*Songs of a Life*, by C. P. O'Connor (Kentish Mercury Office),—*The Undivine Comedy*, by Count Sigismund Krasinski, translated by M. W. Cook (Trübner),—*Sermons*, Vol. III., by Fathers of the Society of Jesus (Burns & Oates),—*The Everlasting Sign*, by W. Hudson (Longmans),—*The Preaching of the Beatitudes*, by H. J. Colebridge (Burns & Oates),—*A Popular Commentary on the New Testament*, Vol. III., by D. D. Whedon, D.D. (Hodder & Stoughton),—and *Zeiten, Völker und Menschen*, by K. Hillebrand, Vol. II. (Trübner). Among New Editions we have *The Eighth Book of Herodotus*, by J. Murray, A.M. LL.D. (Whittaker),—*Genesis and Science*, by Rev. J. M. Arnold, B.D. D.D. (Longmans),—*Moral Causation*, by P. P. Alexander, M.A. (Blackwood),—*The Principles of Arithmetic*, by D. O'Sullivan, Ph.D. (Simpkin),—*The Civil Service Arithmetic*, by R. Johnston (Longmans),—*The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon*, by T. Wright, M.A. (Trübner),—*The Psalter*, by the late S. Elvey (Parker),—and *Spiritual Songs*, by J. S. B. Monsell, LL.D. (Longmans).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Poetry and the Drama.
Spicer's (H.) Acted Dramas, cr. 8vo 8/6 cl.
Tennyson's Poetical Works, Author's Edit., Vol. 4, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.

History.

O'Connell, Centenary Life of, by Rev. J. O'Rourke, 18mo. 1/6 cl.
Scott's (Sir W.) Tales of a Grandfather, Vol. 1, Pocket Edition, 12mo. 1/6 cl.

Science.

Hayden's (T.) Diseases of the Heart, 8vo. 25/6 cl.
Naturalist's Library, edited by Sir W. Jardine, 42 vols. 180/6 cl.
Newsham's (J. G.) Facts and Fancies about Ferns, 1/6 bds.
Shelton's (W. V.) Mechanic's Guide, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.

General Literature.

Book of Scottish Readings, edited by J. A. Mair, 1st and 2nd Series, 12mo. 1/ each, swd.
Brums's Revenge, 12mo. 2/ bds. (Select Library of Fiction.)
Dickens's Tale of Two Cities, Illustrated Library Edition, 10/ Irving's (W.) Tales of the Alhambra, 16mo. 2/ cl.
Jesse's (E.) Scenes and Occupations of Country Life, 16mo. 2/ Ladies' Treasury, Vol. 18, royal 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Olipphant's (Mrs.) For Love and Life, 12mo. 2/ bds. (Select Library of Fiction.)
Trollope's (T. A.) Diamond Cut Diamond, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/ cl.

AT PARTING.

For a day and a night, Love sang to us, played with us,
Folded us round from the dark and the light;
And our hearts were fulfilled of the music he made
with us,
Made with our hearts and our lips while he stayed
with us,
Stayed in mid passage his pinions from flight
For a day and a night.

From his foes that kept watch with his wings had he
hidden us,
Covered us close from the eyes that would smite,
From the feet that had tracked and the tongues that
had chidden us,
Sheltering in shade of the myrtles forbidden us,
Spirit and flesh growing one with delight
For a day and a night.

But his wings will not rest and his feet will not stay
for us:
Morning is here in the joy of its might;
With his breath has he sweetened a night and a day
for us;
Now let him pass, and the myrtles make way for us;
Love can but last in us here at his height
For a day and a night.

A. C. SWINBURNE.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF LONDON.

THE FREE LIBRARY OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

WHEN Thomas Carte, the historian, was writing his 'History of England,' more than a century ago, he had occasion to consult the 'Atlantica' of Olaus Rudbeck, but was not fortunate enough to find a copy of it in the Library of Sion College, at that time almost the only public library of importance in London; upon which he complains as follows, in the Preface to his first volume:—

"I am sorry to observe on this occasion that there is scarce a great city in those parts of Europe where learning is at all regarded, which is so destitute of a good public library as London; and we now see a most expensive structure erecting for the Mansion House of its chief magistrate, without any provision to remedy a defect, which is scarce to be found in the private houses of any simple magistrate abroad, to whom there is any resort on account of public business. There is not a day in the week, but there is some well-furnished library open at Paris, for the inquisitive world to repair thither and peruse the authors they have occasion to consult; and for the most opulent city on earth, the metropolis of a great and learned nation, to labour under a defect of this kind, looks as if learning, the friend and support of liberty, met here with little encouragement from the public, however it may be cultivated by private persons, in despite of all difficulties."

Writers of the present day, with the whole Library of the British Museum—a million and a quarter of printed books, and fifty thousand MSS.—open to them for consultation daily, in a handsome room replete with every convenience, may well sympathize with the old author of 1747, and excuse shortcomings in his laborious work. What he states proves sufficiently that there was no library belonging to the Corporation existing in his time. Had he lived earlier, however, there was such an institution to which he might have had recourse; and were he now living,

he would have the gratification of finding it resuscitated on a scale of magnificence superior to anything that could have been expected in the middle of the last century.

There was, in fact, a library in the city of London, founded, as far back as the year 1421, by no less a person than Richard Whittington himself, "thrice Lord Mayor of London." Of this we read in the "Grey Friars' Chronicle of London," "Anno Domini mcccxxi venerabilis vir Ricardus Wyttington Mercer et Major Londi incepit novam librariam, posuitque primum lapidem fundalem xxi die Octobris, in festo Sancti Hillarionis Abbatis. Et anno sequente ante festum Nativitatis Christi fuit domus errata et cooperta. Et in tribus annis sequentibus fuit terrata, dealbata, vitreata, ambonibus scannis et cellatura ornata, et libris instaurata. Et expensæ factæ circa predicta se extendunt ad cccc li. xvi s. viii d. de qua summa solvit predictus Ricardus Wyttington cccc li. et residuum solvit Reverendus pater frater Thomas Wynchelsey et amici sui: quorum animabus propicietur Deus. Amen."

To this Library Whittington presented many valuable MSS., which, from his mercantile connexions, he was able to procure in many parts of the world. He also gave the sum of 400*l.* for the erection of a suitable edifice to contain them.

The Library thus founded must have been at or in the neighbourhood of Guildhall, and the next benefactor to it of whom we hear was John Carpenter, the founder of the City of London School, in whose will, proved in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of London, May 12th, 1442, we read as follows:—"If any good or rare books shall be found amongst the residue of my goods, which, by the discretion of Master William Lichfield and Reginald Pecok, may seem necessary to the common library at Guildhall for the profit of the students there, and those discoursing to the common people, then I will and bequeath that those books be placed by my executors and chained in that Library in such form that the visitors and students thereof may be the sooner admonished to pray for my soul."

The following extracts from the Corporation Records refer to this Library.* Letter Book K, fol. 39, July 4, 1426: "Upon the petition of John Coventry, John Carpenter, and William Grove, the Executors of Richard Whittington and William Bury, the Custody of the new House or Library, which they had built, with the Chamber under, were placed at their disposal by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty."

Letter Book K, fol. 219: "Tercidecimo die Julii, anno regni Regis Henrici Sexti, post conquestum vicesimo secundo (1444) venit hic coram Thomas Cetworth, Maire et Aldermannis Civitatis London, Magister Johes Clipston, Capellanus et Custos Librarie Guyhald Civitatis predictæ, et quondam porrexit supplicacem. sub tenore sequenti:—

"To the full Honourable Lord and Souveraignes Maire and Aldermen of the Citee of London, besechith lowely your Prest and Bedeman Maister John Clipstone, Keper of your library atte Guyldehall, for as moche as it hath likede you for to take to hym the kepinge and charge of the said library. Please it to you, for to consider the greet attendaunce and charge the whiche he hath with it, and in waytenge thereupon to graunte that he may be made so sure of his *lyfode, housyng, and easement of the gardyn* which he hath for that occupacion atte this day, that he be not hereafter putte away therfore, ne noo part thereof nor noone other charge put upon hym, so that he may have more cause and occasion to pray besyly for the weele of you and of the sayd Citee, &c."

"The answer, in Latin, states that the request having been duly weighed, and the great merits and industry of the petitioner considered by the said 'Maire and Aldermen,' his prayer was granted with occupation for his whole life."

* "Historical Account of the Ancient and Modern Library at Guildhall, by W. Sedgwick Saunders, M.D." prefixed to the "Catalogue of Engraved Portraits, &c., exhibited at the opening of the New Library and Museum of the Corporation of London, Nov., 1872. Edited by W. H. Overall, F.R.S., Librarian."

Worthy John Clipston, priest, here mentioned was, in all probability, the first librarian of the Guildhall Library. He died in 1457, and was buried, according to Stowe, "under the flat stones" in the Chapel or College of Guildhall; as was also Edmund Alison, priest and librarian, who died in 1510, these two being the only librarians mentioned in the Civic Records.

Stowe, in his 'Survey of London,' written in the year 1598, writes as follows:—"Adjoining this Chappell was sometyne a fayre and large librarie furnished with Bookes pertaining to the Guildhall and Colledge. These Bookes, as it is said, were in the raigne of Edward the Sixth, sent for by Edward Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector, with promise to be restored shortly: Men laded thence three carries (carts) with them, but they were never returned."

The cool manner in which this robbery was effected almost reconciles one to the fate which not long afterwards overtook the Lord Protector, thus laconically chronicled by his heartless young nephew, King Edward the Sixth, in his Journal under date Jan. 22nd, 1551-2:—"The Duke of Somerset had his head cut of upon Towre Hill betwene eight and nine a cloke in the morning."

What became of these books subsequently has never been ascertained. Neither is it known what the books themselves were, from any existing catalogue. The original collection was, of course, one of MSS., but to these were, doubtless, added from time to time a number of printed books—Caxtons, Pynsons, Wynkyn de Worde, & *id genus omne*, from our own early printing-presses, besides those of foreign production. Possibly some notice of these stolen volumes may still exist in the Library of the Marquis of Bath, at Longleat, where most of the Seymour papers are deposited. Does Mr. Canon Jackson know anything about them? That gentleman has been recently very successful in gleaming for us much interesting matter of an historic kind from the papers at Longleat, and it would add much to the value of his researches if he could enlighten us upon this subject.

The building in which the Library was situated was afterwards called Blackwell Hall, and the library room is described by Stowe as being "129 foot (sic) in length, and 31 in breadth, all wainscoted about, having twenty-eight desks, and eight double settles of wainscot." Dr. Saunders informs us that "the walls and windows of this library could be seen from the western walls of the cloisters as late as 1826."

This act of spoliation on the part of the Duke of Somerset proved to be a death-blow to the fair "Librarie" of the City of London. There was no Richard Whittington, nor John Carpenter, nor Dr. Saunders among the members of the Corporation at that time to exert himself to reclaim the stolen volumes, or to supply their place by forming a new collection. On the contrary, the citizens appear to have become reconciled to their loss, and agreed to a proposal for converting the Library into a clothes mart, as is shown in the following extract from Letter Book R., fol. 58, March 6, 1553:—"Item for certeyn consideracons moving the Court yt is agreid by the same that Sir John Aylif, Knight, nowe Keper of Blackwell Hall, shall have the whole Lybrarye of the Guyldhall Colledge, as well above as beneth, from the feste of the Annuncyacon of our Ladye nowe nexte comyng for the terme of his naturall lyf, yeldyng therefore yerely duryng the same terme to the Mayor & Cofialtye & Cytezens of this Cytie to th' use of the poore *lv.*, so alweyes that he use and occupye the same as a co'en Mket. howse for the sale of clothes and none otherwyse."

To such base uses was the Library turned: to clothe the bodies, not inform the minds of the citizens!—while anything that may have remained of the Library was consumed with the building itself in the Great Fire of 1666.

It was a fortunate thing for the City of London that its splendid collection of muniments and civic records was not housed in the same building as the Library, although it is believed that some, at least, were there, and formed a part of the treasures

conveyed away by the Lord Protector. Those which survive may be justly regarded as constituting the richest store-house anywhere existing of materials towards a history of the every-day life of London citizens, especially in the Middle Ages. We shall enumerate a few of them as follows:—the 'Liber Custumarum,' A.D. 1154-1171, written in Latin and Norman-French, edited by Mr. H. T. Riley, for the Rolls Series, and published in 1860; the 'Liber de Antiquis Legibus,' 1st Richard I., 1188, Latin and Norman-French, published by the Camden Society, 1846, and subsequently translated by Mr. Riley, and published in 1863; the 'Liber Dunthorn,' Latin, Norman-French, and English, containing transcripts of Charters from William the First to Edward the Fourth, 1464; the 'Liber Ordinationum,' 9th Edward III. to Henry VII.; the 'Liber de Assisa Panis,' 1284-1438, in Latin and Norman-French, regulating the various customs with respect to the sale of bread, its weight and prices, and the penalties inflicted upon fraudulent bakers; the 'Liber Horn,' 5th Edward II., 1311, a compilation of statutes, charters, grants, customs, oaths, precedents, &c., compiled by Andrew Horn, citizen and fishmonger, Chamberlain of the City of London, and bequeathed by him to the Corporation, 9th of October, 1328; the 'Liber Albus,' in Latin and Norman-French, compiled by John Carpenter, Town Clerk and Member of Parliament in 1419, published for the Master of the Rolls Series in 1859, by Mr. H. T. Riley, with an elaborate introduction—in our opinion as good a piece of work as was ever done by antiquarian editor; 'A Series of Letter-Books from A to 33, 1275-1688,' written on vellum, in Latin, Norman-French, and English, containing entries of a miscellaneous character, chiefly relating to the City and the Companies, such as Hustings Recognizances, the Assize of Bread, Orders from the Mayors and Aldermen, Letters from the Kings, Writs, Charters, and Sumptuary Laws, &c. A splendid use has been made of this collection of documents in a publication, edited by Mr. Riley at the expense of the Corporation, under the title of 'Memorials of London and London Life in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries.'

Here we must conclude this passing notice of the muniments of the City of London, the importance of which has been endorsed, not only by our own antiquaries and historians, but by foreign writers such as M. Thierry, M. Delpit, and Herr Lappenberg.

Let us now proceed to speak of the efforts successively made to resuscitate the Public Library of the City of London. The first to call attention to this good work was the late Mr. Lambert Jones, who, after much agitation, succeeded, on the 8th of April, 1824, in inducing the Corporation to appoint a Select Committee "to inquire into the best mode of arranging and carrying into effect in the Guildhall a library of all matters relating to the City, the Borough of Southwark, and the County of Middlesex." Of this Committee, thirteen in number, Mr. Lambert Jones was chairman, and, in accordance with their recommendation, it was resolved that 500*l.* should be immediately laid out in fitting up the front room by the Exchequer Court for the purposes of a library, and that 200*l.* annually should be devoted to the same.

On the 19th of January, 1826, the Committee reported the progress they had made in acquiring a number of books relating to the history, manners, customs, laws, and privileges of the City of London and Borough of Southwark; also the purchase for 250 guineas of a complete set of the *London Gazette*, from their commencement in 1665 to 1792. On the 24th of January, 1828, they reported that, with the assistance of Mr. William Upcott, of the London Institution, the Library was fully arranged and ready to be opened for use. They also recommended the appointment of Mr. William Herbert as Librarian.

The Library was opened in June, 1828; and on the 5th of November, 1829, a most gratifying report was made of its progress, the Library

then of 1,000 also be drawing remark known papers, also Magaz donation the Cor of the Finance other s 6 vols Wood. of boo Philip several Andre copy of books legal a Haku W. L. Parlian scarce Colt among A co Museu Careto antiqui of the antiqui new L In 3,600 to bet last-m and a presen Minis 'Desc the E in the be lai the C Clerk ported tainin a deec in Bl Walk of the know Corpe In Libra man Hebr were Synag donat Public Museu with In a val lating which 1863 estab lating the Com conv whet the C Char Lond subj duce with

then containing 2,800 vols., of which more than 1,000 were donations. A commencement had also been made of a collection of prints and drawings, containing views of London and its remarkable buildings, portraits of eminent or well-known city characters, and other interesting persons. There was also a goodly collection of newspapers, comprised in 380 volumes. The Committee also had purchased complete sets of the *Gentleman's Magazine* and *European Magazine*. Among the donations were the whole of the publications of the Commissioners of Public Records; the Journals of the Houses of Parliament, in 142 vols.; Reports of the House of Commons on the Port of London, Finance, the East India Company, and various other subjects, in 15 vols.; the Parliament Rolls, in 6 vols. All these were given by Mr. Alderman Wood. Mr. Deputy Whitty gave nearly 100 vols. of books and tracts relating to London. Mr. Philip Hurd made a donation of 100 guineas and several books; Mr. Henry Woodthorpe, town clerk, gave some volumes relating to London. Andrew Spottiswoode and E. A. Wilde gave a copy of Higden's 'Polychronicon,' and other scarce books; Henry Butterworth, 40 vols. of valuable legal and other works; W. Bolland, a copy of Hakluyt's Voyages and Travels, in 5 vols.; and W. L. Newman, the city solicitor, a copy of the Parliamentary History, in 24 vols., with several scarce tracts. Mr. Sheffield Grace, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, and Mr. Edward Tyrrell were also among the donors.

A commencement had also been made of a Civic Museum, towards which desirable object Mr. Cureton had given a collection of Roman and other antiquities discovered in digging the foundations of the new Post Office, to which were added several antiquities discovered in the excavations for the new London Bridge and elsewhere.

In April, 1832, the Library had increased to 3,600 vols., in 1835 to 4,800 vols., and in 1840 to between 9,000 and 10,000 volumes. In the last-mentioned year the Library was enlarged, and a room fitted up as a museum. In 1842, a present was made to the Library by the French Minister of Public Instruction, of the famous 'Description de l'Égypte,' published by order of the Emperor Napoleon in 1809, in 14 vols.; and, in the same year, the sum of 400*l.* was ordered to be laid out in repairing, arranging and indexing the City Records in the custody of the Town Clerk. In the following year the Committee reported the purchase of a valuable document, containing an autograph of Shakespeare. This was a deed of sale, with the seals attached, of a house in Blackfriars, purchased by him from Henry Walker on the 10th of March, 1612. This is one of the best of the six autographs of Shakespeare known to be in existence, and was secured to the Corporation for the sum of 145*l.*

In 1847 a valuable donation was made to the Library by Philip Salomons, Esq., brother of Alderman Sir David Salomons, of 400 volumes of Hebrew books, Biblical and Rabbinical, which were afterwards catalogued by a reader of the Synagogue in St. Alban's Place. Other valuable donations were made by the Commissioners of Public Records, the Trustees of the British Museum, the Parker Society, Mr. Serjeant Mere-wether, &c.

In 1850, Mr. Beaufoy, F.R.S., made a present of a valuable collection of Tradesmen's Tokens relating to London, Westminster, and Southwark, which in 1852 were reported as catalogued. In 1853 the Committee reported in favour of the establishment of a free library and a free circulating library; and in 1855, after the passing of the Public Libraries and Museums Act, the Common Council requested the Lord Mayor to convene a public meeting in order to determine whether its provisions should be adopted within the City of London. Mr. Charles Reed, now Sir Charles Reed, the admirable chairman of the London School Board, wrote a pamphlet upon the subject, and exerted himself very earnestly to induce his fellow-citizens to adopt this measure, but without effect.

In 1857 a circulating library was established, a selection of 3,000 volumes from the Library being allowed to be lent out to members of the Corporation, under due restrictions.

In 1860 and 1861 proposals were made for the enlargement of the Library according to certain plans, which, fortunately, were not then adopted. Had they been carried into effect, the probability is that the handsome new building in which the Library is now placed might never have been erected.

In 1862 the sum of 300*l.*, instead of 200*l.* as before, was voted for the increase of the Library.

In the following year the officers of the Dutch Church in Austin Friars offered to deposit their valuable library in the Library at Guildhall, under custody of the Corporation, which offer being accepted, the books were transferred accordingly.

Mr. W. H. Overall, the present Librarian, describes this collection as follows:—"The Library of the Dutch Church was founded in 1650 by Marie Dubois; some of the works having been collected before that period. Great additions have subsequently been made, the ministers of the church, the Dutch East India Company, the members of the congregation, and the Dutch Ambassadors, being the principal contributors. The index to the manuscripts was made by C. Calandrinus, vicar of Stapleford, in Essex, abbot and minister of the church. Besides the ancient manuscripts and early-printed books, there is a large collection of autograph letters, the correspondence of some of the principal Reformers and founders of the Dutch Republic. Amongst the former will be found the great names of Erasmus, Calvin, Beza, the last named being one of the principal pillars of the early Church, who did immense service to the Protestant cause; Bucer, who came to England upon the invitation of Archbishop Cranmer, afterwards was appointed teacher of theology in the University of Cambridge, and rose high in favour with Edward the Sixth; Peter Martyr . . . ; Grindal, Archbishop of Canterbury; . . . Viret, the colleague of Calvin; John à Lasco; . . . Bullinger; . . . Dathenus, John Fox, and many others. Amongst the latter are the original letters of the illustrious Prince of Orange, afterwards William the First; Philip de Marnix, Count of Sainte Aldegonde, Admiral of the Dutch Fleet, and others referred to by Motley in his 'History of the Dutch Republic.' There is also another collection of 272 original communications addressed to Abraham Ortelius, geographer to Philip the Second of Spain, from most of the learned scientific men of the time. Several of the letters are accompanied by engraved portraits of the writers. . . . Also, letters and documents signed by Lord Burleigh and Walsingham; the Earls of Leicester, Sussex, and Lincoln, Lord Bacon, and the Bishops and Lord Mayors of London. A Latin quarto Bible written upon vellum, with titles and beginnings of chapters illuminated. A Bible in Dutch with illuminated titles, in two vols. 1360; one printed at Delft in 1477, in German [?]; some early folio editions of the Classics, printed by Stephanus; a copy of an Embassy to China in 1670, with views of the numerous places, and the manners and customs of the people. Blaew's views of the several towns and villages of the Low Countries, printed in 1649. In the collection are the works of Speed, Stowe, Baker, Fox, Fuller, Stillingfleet, and Taylor. One voluminous work, entitled the 'Councils of the Church,' printed at Paris in 1644, is in thirty-seven volumes. The Library is principally composed of valuable early theological works, printed in Latin, German, Dutch, and English. There are upwards of 800 works, consisting of nearly 2,000 volumes."

Truly a valuable collection; for the accommodation of which, however, the only available space in the first instance was a garret! Nevertheless cases were provided for the books, and a sum of 300*l.* was voted for repairs in the way of binding.

In this way the Library progressed, becoming every year more valuable through purchases and donations, but still unworthy of the high position it ought to hold as the Library of the greatest civic

Corporation in the world. In 1869 Dr. Sedgwick Saunders pointed this out in forcible terms in a pamphlet, printed by him for private circulation, and which was widely distributed among the members of the Corporation. He was chairman of the Committee in that year, and being ably supported by Mr. Todd, and other members of the Committee like-minded with himself, he at length succeeded in carrying a motion in Common Council for the erection of a new building which should be fully adequate to the requirements of the Library and worthy of the City of London. In answer to his appeal, "the Court appointed a Special Committee with full powers to prepare plans and take other steps for the purpose of effecting the desired object." The result of this decision has been the erection of a new library and museum from the designs and under the superintendence of the City architect, Mr. Horace Jones.

The new building, "which lies at the east end of the Guildhall, occupies the site of some old and dilapidated houses formerly fronting Basinghall Street, and extending back to the Guildhall. The total frontage to this street is 150 feet, and the depth upwards of 100 feet. The structure consists mainly of two rooms or halls placed one over the other, with reading, committee and muniment rooms surrounding them. Of these two halls, the museum occupies the lower site, the flooring being level with the ancient crypt of the Guildhall, with which it directly communicates. The Library above the Museum is a hall 100 feet in length, 65 feet wide, and 50 feet in height, divided like the Museum into nave and aisles, the latter being fitted up with handsome oak book-cases, forming twelve bays, into which the furniture can be moved when the nave is required on State occasions as a reception hall; one of the principal features in the whole design of this building being its adaptability to both the purpose of a library and a series of reception rooms when required."

The Corporation of the City of London has been exceedingly fortunate, both in the choice of site and the character of building, which is perpendicular Gothic, in accordance with the Guildhall itself. It has cost altogether 50,000*l.*, besides the price of the land, amounting to 25,000*l.* The work was commenced in 1870, and the whole was completed and opened to a portion of the public in November, 1872, a magnificent reception having been given on the occasion by the Mayor and Corporation to some thousands of persons. On Monday, the 10th of March, 1873, the Library was thrown open to readers as a free library to any one that chose to enter, upon signing his name and address in a book kept for the purpose. The heart of Dr. Saunders must have throbbed with pleasing emotion upon that day at this gratifying result of his untiring labours.

There are two approaches to the Library, one from the Guildhall, on the right-hand side, immediately as you enter, and the other from Basinghall Street. On either side you have only to ascend a short flight of steps and you come upon it. As you go up you may pause, if you please, to look at some works of art which adorn the walls—engravings and pictures. Among the latter, however, on the staircase at the Basinghall Street entrance, is one by Gavin Hamilton, the inscription on which must sadly offend the taste of the head-form boys of the City of London School close by. "Apollo washing his locks in the CASTILIAN fountain"! This, however, is only a trifle. Any one even of the fourth-form boys will suggest the needful alteration.

The Library itself, as you enter it, immediately captivates the eye with its magnificent oaken roof, oak furniture, and appropriate ornaments. "Each of the spandrels of the arcade has next the nave a sculptured head, representing History, Poetry, Printing, Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, Philosophy, Law, Medicine, Music, Astronomy, Geography, Natural History, and Botany. The several personages chosen to illustrate these subjects are Stowe and Camden, Shakespeare and Milton, Gutenberg and Caxton, William of Wykeham and Wren, Michael Angelo and Flaxman, Holbein and

Hogarth, Bacon and Locke, Coke and Blackstone, Harvey and Sydenham, Purcell and Handel, Galileo and Newton, Columbus and Raleigh, Linnaeus and Cuvier, Ray and Gerard." There is much other ornamentation; but nothing, as it appears to us, that is too elaborate or overstrained.

And into this Library, with all its luxurious accommodation, there is free entrance for everybody, with the free use of the books it contains, now about 50,000 volumes, which will soon, we trust, reach to double the number; the only formality required being to sign your name. But even this formality is not required to gain admission to another room on the same floor, furnished with dictionaries in all languages, directories of all parts of the world, atlases, maps, guide-books, encyclopædias, works on commercial subjects, legal and otherwise, periodical publications relating to agriculture, industry, commerce, and the applied sciences. Here you enter, take your seat, and ask for what you require, which is instantly handed to you by an obliging attendant.

By such an institution as this the stain has been removed from the Corporation of London of not possessing a Library to be compared with the free institutions of the Continent. It is the free-est, we venture to say, of any in the universe; and that the public fully appreciate its advantages is shown by the vast numbers of persons who frequent it, being as many as five hundred daily. Some of these, of course, now enter merely from curiosity; but as the Library increases in number of volumes, it will be more frequented, we have no doubt, by real students, especially if the Corporation should determine to open it at night, which would be a great boon to numerous persons.

Lastly, we congratulate the Corporation upon possessing the services of so able a librarian as Mr. W. H. Overall, and we thank that gentleman ourselves for the kindness with which he has aided us in drawing up this account of the Guildhall Library.

A SPANISH POET'S ESTIMATE OF BYRON.

In the current number of the *Revista de España*, published at Madrid, and bearing reference to the movement here for a memorial to the poet, is printed an Ode, entitled 'Lord Byron'; it is from the pen of a Señor José Sanchez Bazan, and displays more fire than poetic merit. It is, however, interesting to note some of those points of contact where the poetic appreciation and human sympathy of lyrists of this romantic daughter of the Latin race, are in accord with Byron's heart and muse.

In Spain, where almost every educated person "lips in numbers," Byron is better understood and appreciated than Shakspeare, or any other English poet.

Although I cannot claim for the following extracts either accuracy of form or diction, the translation will in a feeble manner illustrate those points of sympathetic contact above alluded to:—

A monument to Byron!
Yes, one of eternal glory raise to that poetic soul,
Whose memory no bronze or marble record finds
Amid the sculptured shadows of that mighty fane of Westminster,

And where the weary alien seeks in vain,
Amongst the glorious symbols there that Fame
Hath raised to children of the cloud-capt heights
Of Ossian's heaven, that wondrous brilliant star,
Whose sheen, as sun in orient bright,
Hurled back the shadows of Oblivion's night.

What bold Praxiteles or patient Phidias may
Create from marble that most noble face?
What mortal hand dare hope essay
That brow, his features outline, and their grace?

Young, brilliant, haughty, with Apollo's form,
A heart of flame, where riots Venus and the Graces,
That Spartan spirit revelled in disgust and scorn
At sham, cant, fraud, and meanness in high places.

Chilling sweet fancy with a stern patrician pride,
The frowning form of Misanthrope stalked ever by his side.

He sang of Tagus and her golden sands,
He sang of Betis and of Gades;
He tuned his lyre to amorous lay,
And enlangued the Cadiz ladies.

Time huris to dust the strong Alcázar's walls,
Colossal temples fall before his breath,
But Genius, in immortal armour dight,
Defies the dart of Doom, the icy hand of Death.

F. W. C.

Literary Gossip.

MR. BROWNING's new poem, which is a long one, is nearly finished.

MR. BAIN is said to have objected to the publication of some of the letters addressed to him by Mr. Mill.

MR. T. G. BOWLES, of *Vanity Fair*, is writing a book on Maritime Law, which will be an attack on the Declaration of Paris.

THE clever articles on the House of Commons, done by the "Clock-hand" in the *World*, are from the pen of the author of 'Men and Manners in Parliament,' Mr. Lucy, of the *Daily News*.

WE rejoice to say, that although Sir Gardner Wilkinson is not yet out of danger, there is now hope of his recovering from the severe and dangerous illness from which he is suffering.

M. E. BÖHMER has published the first volume of his 'Romanische Studien.' It consists of five essays, complete in themselves, dealing respectively with Italian poets, grammatical and etymological questions, romanesque popular chansons, as illustrated by old French, Italian, and Engadine folk songs, the Chanson of Gisbert de Metz, and the Chanson du Voyage de Charlemagne à Jerusalem. Karl Witte, Grion, Neubauer, Flugl, and others, are the contributors.

WE hear that Mr. de Gray Birch, of the British Museum, is engaged on a re-issue of Park's 'History of Hampstead.' The old text is to be preserved, but there will be a copious appendix, and some rare and unique engravings will be added to the reproductions of the original plates.

In our recent notice of the meeting of the Archæological Institute at Canterbury, we omitted to state that it had been decided to hold the meeting for 1876 at Colchester.

MR. J. A. PICTON has in the press a new edition of his 'Memorials of Liverpool, Historical and Topographical,' which will be ready in a few weeks hence. The first edition of the book was out of print immediately after publication. The present issue will contain numerous additions. Mr. Walmsley, of Liverpool, will be the publisher.

WORDSWORTH's prose works, in three volumes, so long and eagerly looked for, are now at last, we understand, in a forward state of preparation. They will, in all probability, appear early in September. Their editorship has been entrusted to the Rev. Mr. Grosart, already honourably known for his thirty-nine volumes of Early English writers, issued from the press under the title of the Fuller Worthies' Series. The forthcoming collection of Wordsworth's prose writings—hitherto so vainly wished for by his admirers—will include his 'Convention of Cintra,' his essay contributed to Coleridge's 'Friend,' and his 'Guide to the Lakes of Westmoreland and Cumberland.' Especial mention will be made, incidentally, in one of these three volumes, of Wordsworth's high admiration for the sonnets of the late Sir Aubrey de Vere, in regard to whose last work (his posthumous drama of 'Mary Tudor') Mr.

Grosart has penned, towards the close of his compilation, this very curious and striking footnote:—"Nor, with the Laureate's poem-play of 'Queen Mary' (Tudor) winning inevitable welcome, ought it to be forgotten—as even prominent critics of it are forgetting—that Sir Aubrey de Vere, so long ago as 1847, published his drama of 'Mary Tudor.' I venture to affirm that it takes its place—a lofty one—beside 'Philip van Artevelde,' and that it need fear no comparison with 'Queen Mary.' Early and comparatively modern supreme poetry somehow gets out of sight."

A NEW University, we hear, is to be established in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, U.S., through the munificence of a Quaker gentleman, the late Mr. Hopkins, who bequeathed for the purpose the enormous sum of seven millions of dollars. It is to stand in a fine wooded country, filled with old oaks and elms, and near to the city. There are to be twenty-five Professors and a Librarian. Prof. Gilman, late of the University of California, has been appointed President. To carry out the will of the testator, there have been appointed twelve Trustees, entirely irresponsible to the State, or to any political party.

FOR the 16th of the present month, we are promised a volume of some interest relating to a well-known Italian patriot of other days, namely, some unpublished letters of Ugo Foscolo,—"Lettere inedite di Ugo Foscolo al Barone Sigismondo Trechi a Milano, da Firenze, Bellosguarda, Hottingen, Zurigo, 1812-1816. Pubblicata ed illustrata con Prefazione, Note e Schiarimenti per cura del Cav. Domenico Bianchini," &c. Only a limited number of copies will be issued by the publishers, Lacroix & Co., of Paris.

A PETITION to the House of Commons, appealing for protection for the Lake District against railways and factories, has been prepared. It states that this district is publicly used for relaxation of mind and body by thousands of the public, and that it is expedient to preserve it from all encroachment that may tend to destroy its natural beauty, or open the way to such destruction. The exordium or circular accompanying this document states that, what with railways, coal, iron, and chemical works, great tracts of country have been rendered frightful, and the multiplication of smoking erections will make it worse. Unless we are prepared to turn the country into a smoke-darkened shop, some check must, sooner or later, be put on this process. An example of new danger, and of need for check, occurs in the Lake District, Ambleside being threatened.

WE hear that there will be no delay in the publication of the second volume of Corssen's great work, 'On the Language of the Etruscans.' The whole volume was printed before the author's death; all that remains to print are some additions, corrections, and the Index. Another work of Corssen's, 'Beiträge zur italischen Sprachkunde,' is likewise finished in MS., and will be published by Teubner.

A NEW edition (the eighth) of Prof. Max Müller's 'Lectures on the Science of Language' has just been published. A volume of Essays 'On the Science of Language,' by the same, is in the press.

WE are informed that M. Vambéry is now

engaged in preparing a scientific account of the Structure and Elements of Tatar Speech. This is a subject of great interest to philologists.

A POPULAR edition of 'The Scenes of Infancy,' by John Leyden, whose centenary is to be held on the 8th of next month, is to be issued next week by Messrs. Rutherford, Kelso. It is to contain a biographical sketch of the poet, by the Rev. W. W. Tulloch, B.D.

THE Rev. J. C. Hughes, Consular Chaplain at Corfu, is preparing an historical, topographical, and descriptive account of that island, which it is believed will set at rest many of the vexed literary questions connected with that interesting locality.

LIEUT. CÖNDER had fever after the attack upon him near the Sea of Galilee which has been reported in the daily papers, but he is now quite well.

SCIENCE

Elements of Practical Construction; for the Use of Students in Engineering and Architecture.—Part I. Structures in Direct Tension and Compression. With Atlas of Plates and numerous Woodcuts. By Samuel Downing, LL.D. (Longmans & Co.)

THE temper of the English people is somewhat antipathetic to the *genus* Professor. Whether it be for good or for evil, the fact cannot be disputed. With reference to the academic teaching of mechanical science, or even, we blush to add, of mathematics, this hostility has often been displayed in a manner anything but creditable. Those of our readers who are familiar with the subject will readily recall to mind more than one instance in which a man of more than local eminence—of European note—in mathematical science, has so failed to combine knowledge of human nature with his more abstruse gifts as to be positively baited by the students, whom he could teach, but could not govern. It almost would seem as if a familiarity with the pure atmosphere of science unfitted the mind to breathe in the shifting vapours of colleges and schools.

With respect to professors of civil engineering, the anti-pedantic spirit to which we refer has been intensified by the reverence paid, by all the old school of mechanists, to the venerable "rule of thumb." And that is not quite all. We have not unfrequently found occasion to lament, in the columns of the *Athenæum*, the woolliness of the texture of mechanical works emanating from writers claiming academic titles. The question has even been raised whether the ability to make skilful use of the hands in other respects was not inconsistent with the power to make a masterly use of the pen. But the true cause we take to be the want of demand—the absence of such troops of scholars as would induce men of high eminence to seek a chair of engineering science.

In the first half of the present century the civil engineer rose on the social horizon like a sky-rocket, bearing after him a flaming train of rapidly enriched contractors. Men of high personal qualifications came to the front as the creators and organizers of a new system of internal and external communication. The Stock Exchange and the House of Commons,

however, so stimulated the alternate hot and cold fit of public cupidity, as to endow the country with many public works that were profitable only to the constructors, and thus to raise such fear and disgust as entirely to arrest the natural and proper development of the new system in all its ramifications. Thus it came to pass that the new-born profession withered and dwindled to such a point, that when, three years ago, public alarm demanded the service of the sanitary engineer, the Government of the day proposed to meet the demand by the aid of the parish doctor and the poor-law inspector. Thus the professor of civil engineering has been left to enjoy pretty much of a sinecure.

It is a great pleasure to be able to say that these misfortunes do not seem to have weighed heavily on Dr. Downing. His 'Elements of Practical Construction' is a book we can cordially recommend. He not only begins at the beginning, and goes straight on, but he proves his work, step by step, in a thoroughly craftsman-like manner. Although invested with an academic hood, he writes plain English. He is even aware of the fact, so little known to most writers of the present day, that a book is incomplete without an index. That he has only given under that name a somewhat detailed table of contents, at the end instead of at the beginning of his volume, is the most serious charge that we have to bring against the book.

The present volume treats only of resistance to direct compression and tension, the subjects of elasticity, indirect compression and tension, transverse resistance, torsion, &c., being left for another volume. The average ultimate resistance of each material is first stated; this is followed by experimental proofs; and then illustrations are given from actual structures. Examples of experiments have been collected from Proceedings and Transactions of learned Societies, from Reports of Commissions, and from other sources. It is a great advantage to the student to have these various pieces of information brought together in so accessible a form. The treatment and properties of iron, cast and wrought, occupy the greater part of the book; timber, stone, and brick succeed. We then return to Bessemer steel, an arrangement which seems rather to indicate the reproduction of a course of lectures than the conception of an original work. In fact, Dr. Downing tells us that the earlier portions of the work had been long in print before the great discovery of Henry Bessemer was brought into use. As the account given of Mr. Bessemer's process is taken from a paper read before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, in 1861, it follows that Dr. Downing has had more than the Horatian amount of patience before appealing from his students to a wider public.

We must not omit to mention the excellence of the plates. Clear and well arranged, the drawings are examples of the best kind of engineering draughtsmanship. The isometric views are masterly. The lithographing, by Thomas Kell, has been so executed as to require a careful inspection in order to distinguish the prints from copperplate engravings.

Les Comètes. Par Amédée Guillemin. (Paris, Hachette & Co.)

MONS. GUILLEMIN'S 'Heavens' is a book well known and appreciated by English readers; and

we may venture to predict, at least, an equal amount of popularity for his present work on comets, "*ces vagabondes du ciel*," to use the author's expressive French phrase. A more complete repertory of descriptive cometary astronomy does not exist; and it is very profusely illustrated, having eleven large plate-engravings, besides seventy-eight inserted in different parts of the text. The first two chapters are on early superstitions and theories about comets, until their quasi-planetary character was proved by Newton and Halley in the seventeenth century; and the third gives a lucid popular explanation of the nature of cometary orbits and motions. The next chapter (or two chapters, for there is some confusion in the numbering here) gives a very interesting survey of the different appearances of the periodical comets. In referring to Halley's comet, after quoting the famous passage from Seneca, "Some future day a man will arise who will demonstrate in what part of the heavens the motions of comets take place; why they move so far distant from the other planets, what is their magnitude and what their nature,"—he goes on, "Eighteen centuries have passed away, and not one man, but the accumulated efforts of many men have lifted a corner of the veil of which Seneca speaks. In regard to the laws of the cometary motions, Newton has substantiated his prediction, whilst Halley has completed it for the return and the calculated periodicity of comets." Mentioning afterwards the appeal of Halley to posterity to notice that an Englishman first predicted the actual return of a comet at a certain date, he characteristically adds, "But posterity will not be unjust; it will assign a legitimate part of the glory to the French astronomers, Clairaut and De Lalande, who completed Halley's work by calculating the retardation which the comet of 1682 would suffer in its journey of seventy-six years." It is well known that Halley's comet, in fact, returned to perihelion in March, 1759, about a month only from the time calculated for it by the French astronomers, who could not then be aware of all the agents of planetary perturbation. The remainder of the work before us is occupied with a discussion of the physical phenomena which have been seen in comets; and the theories which have at various times been propounded to account for them. Sections are, of course, devoted to the spectroscopic observations of comets, especially of the remarkable comet of last summer (Coggia's), and to the highly interesting discovery recently made of the connexion between comets and meteoric streams, the priority in which is due to Signor Schiaparelli, of Milan. We are glad to notice that our author promises a work supplementary to the present, specially devoted to the subject of shooting-stars or meteorites.

Unarmoured Ships. By Thomas Brassey, M.P. (Longmans & Co.)

THE object of this little pamphlet is not to argue against the use of armoured vessels for the main line of ships of war; but to discuss the best type of craft for what we may call the flying patrols of the ocean. As to this, Mr. Brassey has collected so much information as to lead us to ask for more. The facts of the case go so far towards the establishment of principles which shall not be arbitrary, but scientific, as to lead to the conclusion that a complete *aperçu* of the war marine of Europe, stating, as closely as can be ascertained, not only the displacement and cost, the armature and armament, the engine power and average rate of speed of existing ships of war, but also their respective consumption of fuel per hour of steaming, at different stated velocities, would throw a perfect flood of light on the kind of vessels that it is most desirable that we should build. The great cost at which even a small increase of speed is attained, when a moderate rate is once overpassed, is one of the points which comes out very palpably from the figures quoted by Mr. Brassey. Thus we are told that with the Achilles, Bellerophon, Hercules, and Monarch, the difference between the consumption of coal at the speed of 11 knots and of 12½

knots per hour is so great, that these vessels, on an average of the four, can carry supplies that will enable them to steam nearly half as far again at the lower speed as at the higher. The actual increment is 48 per cent. on the shorter distances, which may be considered to indicate the loss of range in cruising incurred by an increase of only 12 per cent. in speed. The *Hercules*, for example, consumes 324 tons of coal per hour when steaming 11 knots, and 536 tons of coal per hour when steaming 12½ knots. The further information which is needed for the full elucidation of this important subject is such as will enable us to ascertain the proportionate cost of the increase of speed in larger and smaller vessels. Thus, in the case of the American cruiser, *Wampanoag*, a speed of 16.95 knots was maintained for 24 hours by the consumption of 175 tons of coal. There is some error in the statement that she could only carry enough fuel to steam 950 miles, as she is said to be able to carry 750 tons of coal, which is enough for rather more than 4 days steaming at this full speed, that is to say, 1,625 miles. But, assuming that 175 tons is the correct figure, we have a consumption of 7.29 tons of coal per hour, at say 17 knots, against the 536 tons per hour of the *Hercules* at 12½ knots. The displacement of the latter vessel, we think, is above 8,700 tons; that of the American cruiser 3,200 tons. Calculations made from two extreme cases would be of little value; but from a sufficiently wide induction we should be able to ascertain not only the relation between cost and speed in a single vessel, but the general relation between cost, speed, and tonnage. We have spoken only of rate of speed, and its relation to cost. But when we regard ocean cruisers, the quantity of fuel that can be carried limits the length of the cruise; and the capacity of the vessel assumes a new importance. We thus approach the inquiry as to the most economical size for the vessels employed as ocean patrols. Here we find that the cost of construction increases some four times as fast as the speed for which the vessel is designed. A gunboat of the "Daring" class, of 900 tons, has a speed of 9½ to 10 knots. A vessel of the "Rover" type, of 3,500 tons, will maintain a speed of 15 knots. But the proportionate cost of the two classes of vessel is, not as 10 to 15, but as 9 to 40. For the cost of two of the larger vessels, nine of the smaller ones could be built. If we consider that the efficiency of a patrol depends on the time occupied in its beat, and thus on the mathematical probability of its presence at any given point in a certain time, we shall find that the service to commerce rendered by the nine smaller vessels will be three times as great as that rendered by the two larger ones. This is assuming that the armament of the smaller gunboats is sufficient to make them respected, and that victory is not held to consist in rapidity of flight. All publications that furnish material for thorough investigation of these great questions as to the most efficient mode of expending the naval estimates are of service to the public, and Mr. Brassey deserves gratitude for his efforts in Parliament, no less than for the present little book.

SCIENCE MANUALS.

Magnetism and Electricity. By John Cook, M.A.
—*Chemistry.* By Alex. Crum Brown, M.D.—
Geology. By James Geikie, F.R.S. (Chambers.)

"The vital importance of diffusing some knowledge of the leading principles of science among all classes of society is becoming daily more widely and deeply felt, and to meet and promote this important movement W. & R. Chambers have resolved on issuing the present series of Elementary Science Manuals."

Such are the words introducing the three little books, above named, to the public. We have, on several occasions, expressed opinions, which are not exactly in accord with the views of the Messrs. Chambers, and again and again, we have regretted the appearance of such flocks of "Science Manuals" as have been showered upon us.

Science is of "vital importance,"—that is, an

exact knowledge of the "leading principles" of scientific truth must benefit mankind. But such a superficial knowledge as can be obtained by the facilities which are now offered to all is of questionable value. Paraphrasing a familiar line "A little Science is a dangerous thing," and we believe that we are not wrong in saying that with the rapid diffusion of scientific knowledge, there is already, very strong evidence that the exactness, which is essential to real progress is failing, and that the advance of truth is retarded. Of the "Manuals" before us, we have but little to say, but that little will be favourable. The authors in each case have evidently a satisfactory knowledge of the branches of science upon which they write, and they have, with considerable care, studied to place their facts before the student in the simplest and the clearest light. We think the editor makes a grave mistake in holding forth to the student that "the chief function of the book" is "to guide him by the shortest road to the discovery" of scientific truth. That which is easily acquired is speedily forgotten; that which can be obtained only by earnest and long continued labour, is deeply graven on the tablets of memory.

Happily, we find Mr. James Geikie indicating the methods of geological inquiry and reasoning, rather than giving the results of observation. Dr. Crum Brown also endeavours to lead his students, step by step, from the study of the most simple up to the more complex phenomena of chemistry. But we think Mr. John Cook has followed somewhat too readily the teaching of his editor, and has too frequently bridged over the path along which the student should toil, in his anxiety to lead him by the shortest road.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS AT PARIS.

(First Notice.)

THE first International Geographical Congress on record was held in 1871, at Antwerp. That city can certainly not lay claim to being one of the scientific centres of Europe; but its citizens were fully able to appreciate the importance of geographical knowledge to a commercial community like theirs, and they consequently received the foreign geographers who honoured them with their presence with open arms and unbounded hospitality. It was resolved, then, that a second Congress should be held, the organization of which was undertaken by the Paris Geographical Society; and this Congress forms the subject of the present notice.

The inaugural meeting was held in the ancient Salle des États, in the southern wing of the Tuileries, which has been most tastefully decorated for the occasion with geographical emblems and the flags and coats of arms of all nations. In these decorations the places of honour have been accorded to France, England, and Germany. A vast map of France occupies the wall behind the chair of the President. The meeting was attended most numerous, and amongst those present were Marshal MacMahon, the Duc de Broglie, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Rutherford Alcock, Colonel Montgomerie, Major Wilson, General Baeyer, M. Chibachef, M. Alfred Maury, M. Khanikof, M. Vivien de Saint Martin, M. Gerhard Rohlfs, Baron Richthofen, Dr. Nachtigall, Dr. Kiepert, M. Daubrée, Signor Christoforo Negri, Signor Cora, Dr. Neumeyer, and many others eminent in science and literature.

The chair was taken by M. Hane Steenhuyse, the President of the Antwerp Congress, who was supported by the leading members of his committee. M. Steenhuyse most eloquently enlarged upon the importance of geographical studies, which he looked upon as powerful auxiliaries in establishing friendly feelings between different nations. He eulogized M. C. Ruelens, the originator of the Antwerp Congress, and congratulated the members of the Paris Geographical Society, and especially its able and retiring secretary, M. Maunoir, upon the success with which they had organized the present meeting. He then referred to the losses which geographical science had suffered since 1871

through the death of eminent geographers and travellers, and on concluding his well-delivered address he placed in the hands of Admiral La Roncière Le Noury a gold medal, in commemoration of the day's proceedings. He and his colleagues then quitted the platform, and their places were occupied by the present committee.

M. La Roncière Le Noury, the President of the Paris Geographical Society, then delivered the opening address. He said it was a gratifying sight to find himself surrounded by so numerous a body of men of eminence, who had combined for the promotion of geographical science. They were there to continue the good work begun at Antwerp, and they ought to approach their task without prejudice, intent solely upon the discovery of truth, for science knew no nationality. He was proud to find that intellectual Europe had not yet forgotten the road which led to the hospitable soil of France. Ours was a period of ardent research and unceasing activity; all the world desired to participate in any progress that was made, and cosmopolitan meetings were the natural outcome of these aspirations. It was clearly the duty of man to gain a knowledge of the earth, and of the resources it offered. They had been charged with exhibiting a preference for theoretical discussions, but he thought unfairly, for the progress of science was best assured by a due combination of theory and practice. Geography was, above all others, a practical science. It benefited merchants and navigators, and even statesmen might frequently derive advantage from it. Many futile wars might have been avoided had these latter at all times listened to its teachings. He concluded by expressing his thanks to Marshal MacMahon, who had supported the Committee throughout, and trusted their foreign visitors would leave Paris fully convinced that there was no nation in the world which more ardently desired peace than France, nor one which so imperiously felt its necessity.

On the conclusion of the President's Address, which was frequently interrupted by applause, the Presidents of the foreign Societies spoke a few words in acknowledgment of the courtesy with which they had been received, and expressed their pleasure at the success of the Congress, and of the Exhibition in particular. They spoke in the following order:—Baron von Richthofen (Berlin), Sir Henry Rawlinson (London), M. Semenov (Russia), M. de Beaumont (Geneva), Signor Correnti (Rome), M. Hunfalvy (Pesth), Dr. Schweinfurth (Cairo), M. Veth (Amsterdam). They all made use of their native language, with the exception of Dr. Schweinfurth, and thus exhibited the international character of the meeting. The speeches were not interpreted, which is all the more to be regretted, as no official accounts have been published hitherto, and the reports in the French papers are meagre in the extreme. Baron Reille, the over-worked Chairman of the Committee of Organization, then rendered a succinct account of the work performed by himself and his colleagues, and the meeting broke up.

In the afternoon a banquet took place in a *marquee*, erected upon the terrace of the Tuileries Gardens. Two hundred guests were expected, but nearly four hundred attended. Admiral La Roncière Le Noury took the chair. There were toasts upon France, coupled with the name of Marshal MacMahon; upon the foreign sovereigns and presidents; the foreign geographical Societies, replied to by Sir Henry Rawlinson; and the Committee of Organization. The leading languages of Europe might be heard on this occasion, and the proceedings throughout were of the most cordial nature.

The business arrangements of the Congress are as follows: The seven groups or sections meet in separate rooms, at 9 o'clock in the morning. At 3 o'clock there is a General Meeting in the Salle des États, when the Presidents of Sections report on the business transacted by them, and announcements of interest to the members at large are made. Business throughout is carried on in French, and as no daily programmes are issued, and many foreign

delegates are not sufficiently conversant with conversational French, this arrangement, though it certainly expedites the proceedings, is singularly inconvenient. Each group elects its own President daily. The General Meetings have been presided over hitherto by M. Semenof, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and Baron Richthofen. No less than 123 questions have been put down for discussion, being an average of seventeen for each Section, and many of these will have to be dropped, as a matter of course. The space at our command would forbid even a bare enumeration of the subjects put down for discussion, and we must, therefore, confine ourselves to those amongst them which are of public interest, and such as may fairly form the subject of discussion at a Congress calling itself "International." Amongst these latter, that of the centesimal division of the quadrant and of the first meridian are perhaps of most interest, because they put to the test the assertion that "Science knows no nationality." The centesimal division of the quadrant has been fully discussed during two days by Section 1, MM. Struve, D'Abbadie, De Champcourtois, and others, taking part in the discussion. It was resolved almost unanimously to recommend its adoption, and to refer the question for further consideration to groups 2 and 6 (Hydrography and Didactical Geography). We do not suppose that any scientific men, of unbiassed mind, will quarrel with this decision. The question of a first meridian, which was settled at Antwerp in favour of Greenwich, has been referred to a committee, who will report to the general meeting. Amongst other papers read were the following: 'On an International System of Conventional Signs on Charts,' by M. Ploix; 'On the Migration of the Whale,' by M. van Beneden; 'On the Colonization of Tropical Countries,' and 'On Aurora Borealis,' by M. Robinson, illustrated by electrical experiments; and 'On the System of Teaching Geography in Schools.' The latter led to an animated discussion between the advocates of the so-called "Topographical" and "Cosmographical" systems, and resulted in a decided victory of the former.

To the foreign visitors, the exhibition of maps, and other objects bearing more or less remotely upon geographical science, certainly constitutes the most interesting feature of this Congress. The number of objects exhibited is exceedingly large, and after several days of study we are not yet in a position to report fully upon them. This much, however, we are able to state even now, that with the exception of France, Russia, and Switzerland, no country is adequately represented. This is due, in a large measure, to the refusal of the French Committee to accept articles for exhibition except through commissioners officially appointed by foreign Governments. At the same time, it strikes us that an exhibition of this kind would be far more instructive if it were restricted to works of superior excellence and of a truly representative character, and to such as have been produced within a reasonable period previous to the meeting of the Congress. The present exhibition is altogether the result of chance. No opportunity is afforded by it to study the methods according to which the Government surveys of various countries have been carried on; and no conclusions as to the comparative merit, from a geographical point of view, of the various countries represented, can be drawn from this vast but ill-assorted collection. Great Britain, certainly, is not adequately represented. Col. Montgomerie, the courteous British Commissioner, who is always to be found at his post, was appointed only a day or two before the opening of the exhibition, and no efforts on his part would have enabled him to bring together a collection which would fairly represent the state of geographical science in the United Kingdom and in the British colonies. There are only ten exhibitors, inclusive of five Government Departments, and even these latter had hardly time to prepare themselves fully for the competition upon which they have entered. India, certainly, is more amply represented, and the maps exhibited are most creditable to the activity of the Trigonometrical and Topographical

Departments of our Eastern Empire. They are truly representative of the work carried on there. To geographers the extensive use made in India of photo-zincography must form one of the most interesting features. We are indebted to it for a rapidity in the publication of the surveys which leaves little to be desired. The Ordnance Survey is represented by a series of maps and plans, on various scales, which are certainly equal to any similar work exhibited by foreign Governments, and their technical execution is universally admired. The Quartermaster-General's Department of the War Office is represented by a map of South-Western Arabia, by maps furnished to the officers in command of the Red River and Ashanti Expeditions (why has Abyssinia been ignored?), and a variety of places which call for no particular notice. The Palestine Exploration Fund has exhibited Major Wilson's model of Jerusalem, field sketches by Major Wilson, Capt. Anderson, Capt. Warren, Lieut. Conder, and others, as well as the maps of Jerusalem and of Mount Sinai, surveyed under the direction of Major Wilson. This is certainly a remarkable amount of work to have been executed by a private association. The Meteorological Office has exhibited its charts and other publications. The Royal Geographical Society has brought together a collection of the whole of its publications. It has likewise exhibited a series of valuable manuscript maps, by Beke, Livingstone, Burton, and Speke, Dr. Kirk, Petherick, and others; a model of the Victoria Falls, by Mr. Thomas Baines; Capt. George's sextant, artificial horizon, and barometer and various wall maps, which have done service at the meetings of the Society in London. The Admiralty have exhibited a few charts, and Capt. Davis's sextant. The only private exhibitors are Messrs. Johnston, of Edinburgh, who show a map of the United States; the proprietors of the *Geographical Magazine*, who exhibit a series of maps published in that periodical; and Staff-Commander Bailey, who exhibits an ingeniously constructed drawing-pen and a small instrument showing graphically the influence of ocean currents upon the track of a ship.

In concluding this notice, we feel compelled to advert to the unsatisfactory arrangements made with a view to the comfort of foreign visitors. Even now no list of the members of the Congress, with their Paris residences, has been published; and, as there is no Inquiry Office nor a daily programme, it is exceedingly difficult to find out even the names of geographers who attend the Congress, or what is going to be done in the different Sections. Foreign visitors, in fact, are pretty much left to their own resources, and many amongst them have, therefore, fixed upon a *café* near one of the boulevards as a place of reunion after the day's labours.

THE GOVERNMENT SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.

A THIRD Report of the proceedings of H.M.S. Challenger has been promulgated by the Admiralty; and, if these documents are to be considered in the light of a foretaste of what is to come on the completion of the voyage, we are quite prepared to say that we shall have a rich and ample feast. This third Report gives an outline of the work done in connexion with oceanic geography and its physical condition between March and November of last year.

Having arrived in safety at Melbourne from her Antarctic cruise, the Challenger left Port Philip on the 1st of April for Sydney, at which place the ship was docked, refitted and completed with coal and provisions. During the stay in that harbour, Prof. Wyville Thomson made a journey to Queensland for the purpose of studying the natural history of tropical Australia.

On the 12th of June the ship left Port Jackson, on her voyage to New Zealand meeting with stormy weather, so stormy indeed as greatly to impede the work of sounding across, and it was unfortunate, as much interest was felt both in New South Wales and New Zealand in regard to the adaptability of the channel bed

between them for telegraphic purposes. From the Australian shore the water deepened gradually until a depth was attained of 2,600 fathoms, about one-third the distance across; the bottom at this depth consisted of the usual red clay, found in the deepest soundings. A depth of 275 fathoms, with rocky bottom, was found about 280 miles from New Zealand, with slightly deeper water within it. On the 25th, Port Hardy was reached, and Port Nicholson on the 27th. A seaman was unfortunately washed overboard and drowned in Cook Strait. The weather continued wild during the Challenger's stay at Wellington. On the 6th of July she proceeded on her voyage, passing northward along the east coast of the North island, and on towards the Kermadec group; the stormy weather experienced precluded sounding operations, and the depth between New Zealand and those islands has still to be decided. The results of the dredging near Kermadec proved that animal life was much the same as at the same depths off the coast of Portugal, but several specimens entirely new to science were obtained.

On the 17th of July, in lat. 25° 5' S. and long. 172° 56' E., the deepest cast since quitting the Atlantic was obtained—2,900 fathoms, the bottom temperature being 32° 9, by which temperature it is conclusive that there is a continuous and deep channel extending from the southward into these seas. The Expedition remained two days at Tongatabu, and then left for the Fiji Islands. When off Matuku, a fine specimen of the Pearly nautilus, *Nautilus pompilius*, was taken, the first that had been obtained during the voyage; it was preserved alive for some time in a tub, and great interest was felt in observing its movements.

On the 25th, the Challenger anchored in Ngaloa Bay, Kandavu, and the port was surveyed. After taking in coals at Ovalau, the ship left the Fiji islands on the 10th of August, and when about thirty miles from the land, a depth was sounded of 1,350 fathoms and the red ooze found, which had previously been obtained at only much greater depths. On the 15th, when about midway between Fiji and the New Hebrides group, a cast was had of 1,450 fathoms, with the same nature of bottom.

Passing through between the islands of the last-named group, the Challenger proceeded on her way towards Raine Island. A sounding of 2,650 fathoms was had, and then four others, slightly shoaling. The serial temperatures of these soundings proved one physical fact, viz, that the sea was cut off by a surrounding ridge, over which the greatest depth of water of any channel through it is 1,300 fathoms, the temperature at that depth being 35°, and then continuing the same to the bottom. Below the 1,300 fathoms in the hollow between New Hebrides and Torres Strait the water is comparatively stagnant, as in the Mediterranean and other cut-off seas.

When 170 miles from Raine island, the depth was 1,700 fathoms, and at seventy-four miles 1,400 fathoms, showing that the inclination of the bottom of the sea was gradual up to the barrier reef. After anchoring for one night near Raine Island, the Expedition reached Somerset, Cape York, on the 1st of September, where they remained a week, and then proceeded through the Banda Sea, carrying a continuous line of soundings, and touching at Dobbo, Ki Doulan, and Banda. They arrived at Amboina on the 6th of October, where they obtained coal, and then, passing through the Molucca passage, reached Ilo Ilo on the 28th, Manila on the 4th of November, and Hong Kong on the 19th.

From the temperatures obtained in the Banda, Celebes, Sulu, and China Seas, it is evident that their waters are cut off from the general oceanic circulation by ridges connecting the islands which surround them.

In each of the seas soundings of over 2,000 fathoms were obtained, but in no instance did the temperature decrease regularly from the surface to the bottom, as is usual in the ocean. In every case, after attaining a certain depth, the temperature below that depth remained the same; thus, in the Banda and China seas, the temperature remained the same from 900 fathoms to the bottom;

in the Celebes Sea from 700 fathoms to the bottom; and in the Sulu Sea from 400 fathoms to the bottom.

PHYSICAL NOTES.

DURING M. Janssen's recent visit to Siam, he had an opportunity of making some interesting magnetic observations in the peninsula of Malacca. He found that the magnetic equator passes between Ligor and Singora, the inclination being there reduced to zero; and he was also able to find a line of no-variation, in a different position from that previously laid down.

In the July number of the *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*, Prof. Neyreneuf publishes an elaborate paper in which he seeks to determine the action, in electrical phenomena, of insulating substances in contact with conductors. He maintains that the electrophorus is identical in principle with the condenser.

To the same journal Dr. De Chaumont communicates a paper 'On the Theory of Ventilation.' After a long series of observations, he concludes that 85 cubic metres of air per hour should be supplied to each healthy individual, in order that he may live in a perfectly fresh atmosphere.

From some experiments recently described before the French Academy of Sciences by M. Bert, it appears that compressed air has a great effect in retarding putrefaction. In oxygen of high tension, organic matter may be preserved for a considerable time; and meat has been found fresh after keeping it for a month in oxygen at a pressure corresponding to 44 atmospheres. This arrest of decomposition is due, according to the author, to the effect of the compressed oxygen in destroying any organisms that may be developed.

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Thurs. Botanic, 1.—Anniversary.

Science Gossip.

WE hear that at the British Association Meeting at Bristol, Mr. Spottiswoode's discourse will be 'On the Colours of Polarized Light,' and Mr. Bramwell's 'On Railway Safety Appliances.' We also learn that Dr. Carpenter will deliver the lecture to the operative classes—subject, 'A Piece of Limestone.'

THE Imperial Academy of Sciences at Vienna has taken up a question in which all Europe may be said to be interested, namely, the decrease of the quantity of water in springs, streams, and rivers. A circular, accompanied by an able and instructive report, has been addressed to scientific societies in other countries, in the hope that they may be persuaded, to undertake observations which, in course of time, may furnish data for practical use. The Academy calls attention to the fact that for some years past a diminution of the waters of the Danube and other great rivers has been noticed, and especially since the modern practice of cutting down forests without regard to consequences has prevailed. The Austrian Engineers and Architects Union have also taken the question in hand, and appointed a "hyrotechnic committee" to collect facts and prepare a report. The Danube, the Elbe, and the Rhine, were each assigned to two members, while other two were to examine into the meteorology of the subject, and into the influence which glaciers and Alpine torrents may have on the general result. The committee regard the question as urgent; they recommend the immediate adoption of remedial measures, and they are unanimous in declaring that the prime cause of the injurious decrease of water is the devastation of forests. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon all in the United Kingdom that the system of injudicious drainage of agricultural districts has seriously interfered with the natural condition of all our rivers.

ANOTHER small planet (No. 147) was discovered by Schulhof, at Vienna, on the 10th of July. It has received the name of Protogeneia.

THE Observatory at Hamburg continues to give

evidence of activity; a large number of observations of small planets and of the comets of Coggia and Borrelli made there last year having been just published in the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, by the Director, Dr. G. Rümker, who held the position of observer at the Durham Observatory from 1853 to 1856, and whose father, after being an officer in the English Navy, became successively Director of the Observatories at Paramatta, New South Wales, and at Hamburg, where his son was born.

DURING a recent visit of the West London Scientific Association to the brick-earth pits at Erith, in Kent, Dr. J. H. Gladstone, the President of the Association, discovered a fine flint implement, of paleolithic type, embedded in these pleistocene deposits. Relics of human workmanship had not been previously discovered on this site, and the "find" is therefore interesting as offering another proof of the presence of man in the Thames Valley at the time when this district was the feeding-ground of the mammoth, the woolly rhinoceros, and other extinct mammalia. It should not be forgotten that in 1872 a worked flint was found by the Rev. O. Fisher in brick-earth of the same age at Crayford.

THE Watford Natural History Society and Hertfordshire Field Club, which was established last winter under the presidency of Mr. John Evans, has just issued the first Part of its *Transactions*. This forms a neat pamphlet, edited by Mr. Hopkinson, the Honorary Secretary. It contains a paper by Mr. Logan Lobley, 'On the Cretaceous Rocks of England'; and 'Some Notes on the Local Flora,' by Mr. Cottam and Mr. Pryor.

DURING the excavations which are being made near the Houses of Parliament for the foundation of the Thames Embankment Extension some interesting relics have been brought to light. A deposit containing freshwater shells, at a depth of about 32 feet from the surface and only a few feet above the London Clay, has yielded the remains of a bovine animal, probably the Celtic short-horn (*Bos longifrons*), and it is said, the bones of a remarkable rodent, a portion of a human skull, and a flint knife.

THE *Journal of the Franklin Institute* for May gives, in addition to its usual engineering papers, and essays on mechanical science, a mode of preparing a useful hygroscopic paper by Percy Smith. A bibulous paper is impregnated with a concentrated solution of chloride of cobalt. It is very sensitive to atmospheric variations, being blue in a dry atmosphere, changing to red when the air becomes humid. Four observations a day, made for a year, with every precaution, prove that this paper may be employed to indicate readily and precisely the hygrometric state of the air, and thus to control in a very effective way the hygrometers usually employed.

FINE ARTS

BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION, Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, consisting of Drawings, Etchings, Engravings, &c. OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ROBERT F. McNAIR, Secretary.

DORRIS GREAT PICTURE OF 'CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,' with 'Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'The Night of the Crucifixion,' 'La Vigne,' 'Christian Martyrs,' 'Crusaders,' &c., at the DORRIS GALLERY, 25, New Bond Street. Ten to Six.—1s.

Renaissance in Italy: the Age of the Despots. By J. A. Symonds. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

MR. SYMONDS has written not a few books in an unusually short space of time, for literary work of a successful and sound nature. Of course these productions are almost entirely compilations from original works of high value, themselves the stores of learning available to compilers. By this means Mr. Symonds has saved a good many persons a good deal of trouble, and, presuming the task of reduction has been done in a careful, complete, and in-

telligent manner, one ought to be very much obliged to him. The volume before us is the first of a work on the "Renaissance in Italy"; the producer intends to fill a second volume with matter on the "Fine Arts and the Revival of Learning"; a third volume will, he promises, be devoted to Italian Literature. It is obvious that we ought not to deal at length with an instalment of a scheme so large as this. Accordingly, we confine ourselves on this occasion to general statements, and record our opinion in brief, that Mr. Symonds has done remarkably well with his materials; he evidently possessed a comprehensive idea of what was to be done before he began to piece his work together. He writes with perspicacity and vivacity, and knows how to maintain the keeping of his work as a whole, and how to give an aspect of finish to his labours.

Mr. Symonds found the difficulty others had discovered, in drawing a line for the beginning of his subject. When did the Renaissance begin? was a question often asked before this book was thought of, and more than one writer had indicated that most modern, if not current, histories put the date of the first stirring of this great movement a good deal too late for the truth. Sismondi, Gregorovius, Michelet, Burckhardt, and others, to say nothing of Hallam, had treated the subject, and, broadly speaking, to pretty nearly the same result. It was not reserved for Mr. Symonds to set the date of the renaissance of art and learning further back than is popularly accepted as the true hour. He does, however, see, and distinctly shows that dawn of life obtained long before the sharp, hard chronological line which had been drawn by those who first studied the subject. The fact is, probably, that it could be shown there never was true night at all as to art and learning, or rather, to write strictly, that the lamps of the studios were never quite extinct; and as it has been proved that Gothic architecture was never wholly dead in this island, so it might be shown that whether at Constantinople, or in some religious houses perched high on mountains, which still reflected Greek and Roman light, or in a dim, mist-swathed monastery looking on the Irish Sea, in secret valley or on gigantic peak, or lonely island promontory of the Ægean—what does it matter where?—the lamp still burned. We have yet to see, for our search among Mr. Symonds's six hundred octavo pages is not yet complete, whether or not he is prepared to show that the period which has generally been considered that of the culmination of the Renaissance spirit is really the epoch, not of growth, but of decline, tending to absolute ruin and corruption. We have found, however, in these pages more than enough to prove that he can hardly avoid coming to the conclusion thus indicated, for he has given abundance of proof that, so long as it can be said the stars themselves fight against wrong, so it cannot be otherwise than that the so-called glorious period of the Renaissance was illuminated by phosphorescence of decay.

There are those who believe they have read the secret of Michael Angelo's gloomy moods of mind by means of this idea of the culmination of the Renaissance. How could it be otherwise with a man of Buonarroti's calibre? We do not know what Mr. Symonds proposes to state about the Renaissance of Art, but if he imagines no noble design existed in

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Europe before 1453, at the fall of Constantinople, we are sorry for him. It will show that he is not fit to treat the subject. As to the origin, so to say, of the Renaissance, we think Mr. Symonds has unwisely and too strictly confined his view to Italy alone. If he fancies that out of Italy there was no true art before the middle of the fifteenth century, his mistake is a painful one. It is possible that his book-authorities may lead to this unfortunate conclusion, but then the life of art is not to be learnt from books only.

We with tolerable composure await the appearance of the two instalments of this text, which the compiler promises us. He had better take his time in preparing them; if, however, he contrives to conclude his labours with success equal to that which attends the beginning of the same, we shall be glad to see his handiwork again. We shall, at any rate, expect to find him in well-beaten tracks.

JAPANESE ANTIQUITIES.

WE extract the following from a letter, dated Yokohama, 25th of May:—"At Nara, an old capital of the Mikados, where seven of the descendants of the Sun reigned in the eighth century, is an immense wooden barn, built by one of the kings, and where he placed all the treasures of his palace, previous to the removal of the Government to Kiyoto, where it has been ever since. This barn has been carefully repaired every sixty or sixty-one years, and is now entire and sound. The treasures have been from time to time inspected, and some few additions have been made to those which are found in the original catalogue. All these things have now for the first time, after lying for 1,100 years, been brought out, and are exhibited in the great temple of Daibutz. Such a collection of authentic antiquities, illustrating one era, certainly does not exist in any other part of the world. The objects are most various in kind, many of them, no doubt, Chinese or Indian, and throwing light upon the arts of these two countries, such as one could hardly get anywhere else. There are books, screens, pictures, sculptures, pottery, metal vessels, masks, fans, weapons, ornaments, beads, tortoise-shell objects, and soap (!) in large cakes. I saw one packet of Chinese paper, not written on, which was as clean and fresh as if it had been just brought from a stationer's. Some of the screens and pictures are a little the worse for years, but, as a rule, all the objects are in the most perfect preservation. I observed a ewer of white glass, about a foot high, which looked more modern than the eighth century. We were assured, however, by an antiquary who is engaged in describing the collection, that this ewer is one of the objects entered in the original list or catalogue which was deposited from the first. These antiquities are exposed in the inner hall of the temple of Daibutz, a colossus of bronze, fifty-three feet high. In the outer cloister or court of the Temple is an immense collection of antiquities from various temples or private owners. Many of these things are attributed to the fourth, fifth, and sixth centuries. Some have a very Indian look, and are alleged to be modelled from Indian originals. The Japanese antiquarians seem to have very good means of verifying these things. The old barn in which the Mikado's treasures were preserved is a most remarkable building. It is composed of solid timbers woven and dovetailed together, and rests upon pillars formed of stout trunks of trees eight or ten feet high, so that the air passes underneath. It stands on the side of the hill, and I suppose has been kept dry by the constant winds—Japan is the windiest of countries. This alone can explain the preservation of such perishable objects as paper. Though how the attacks of insects have been warded off is to me incomprehensible. I saw a good many specimens of Japanese pictorial art,

some of them very careful ones, reminding one of early Italian art. There was one picture by a celebrated Korean artist of considerable merit. The Japanese have not improved upon these earliest efforts, which, after all, are nothing but imitations of Chinese art of the period.

"I saw many more curious things at Nara. The country about is dotted with mounds, which are the sepulchres of the earlier Mikados. There is a Shinto shrine here which is next in antiquity to that at Ise. I also visited Kiyoto, where an exhibition is now held in the galleries of the Mikado's palace, and the whole population is admitted for 3d. to range over the once sacred grounds and building. There are some antiquities to be seen here, but nothing to come up to Nara. I saw a few fine specimens of early stone implements."

GUY OF WARWICK AND THE DRAGON.

IN your notice of the museum of the Royal Archaeological Institute at Canterbury, you mention the plaque bearing the figure of Guy of Warwick killing the Dragon, which is fixed at the bottom of a mazer bowl. Will you permit me to point out that Guy bears on his shield the arms of Beauchamp, not of Arden, like the statue at Guy's Cliff? May not the Dragon typify Piers Gaveston, whom Guy Beauchamp captured, and who was beheaded close to Guy's Cliff; and thus explain the origin of the legendary Guy? J. TOM BURGESS.

Fine-Art Gossip.

WE are sorry to learn that there is great probability of a new front being put to the north transept of Westminster Abbey—a front which, although only a century and a half old, has some claims to veneration, and, although poor enough in detail, reproduces, and with great dignity and beauty, the masses of the more ancient façade. Looking at Sir G. Scott's rather jejune design for the execution of this long-cherished scheme of his,—a design which was in the late Royal Academy Exhibition,—we are convinced that those who forward this plan of reparation will assuredly regret it, should any such work be executed. As is common with this architect's compositions, that in question is of the pattern-book kind,—a very safe compilation, but otherwise void of spirit and power, timidly composed, and mechanically conceived. If a new façade must needs be put to this transept, let it be, at all events, a good, vigorous, and expressive one, rendering the best of nineteenth-century Gothic with success, not a poor compilation. Sir G. Scott was once the leader of modern Gothic architects. It is, by mere lapse of time, by no means surprising that designers have sprung up who have imparted a once unknown feeling into this form of current architecture,—a feeling which it is not too much to say the great restorer of cathedrals has not yet displayed.

TREASURES occasionally turn up in unexpected places. Nowhere is this more common than in the British Museum. Who would expect to find in the MSS. Department a whole series of admirable drawings made by W. Hodges, R.A., during the second voyage of Capt. Cook? He accompanied this navigator as draughtsman. The drawings accompany the MS. account of Cook's voyages, and are, of course, hardly ever seen. One portion is in a huge portfolio, which requires the strength of several men to lift it from the shelf where it has lain a long while. Another portion is united to the journal. Could not the Department of MSS. lend the drawings to the Print-Room, where they could be placed on a stand and made accessible?

MR. SAMUEL PALMER has in hand the fifth of a series of drawings illustrating Milton's minor poems. The four previous works were exhibited successively at the gallery of the Society of Painters in Water Colours. The first of these works was adapted to the lines—

Such sights as youthful poets dream
On summer eves by haunted stream.

L'Allegro.

The second work had for its motto—

But let my lamp at midnight hour
Be seen in some high lonely tower,
Where I may oft out-watch the Bear.

Il Penseroso.

The third drawing illustrated

Morn, ushered with a shower still
When the gust hath blown his fill,
Ending on the rustling leaves
With minute drops from off the eaves.

Il Penseroso.

The fourth work depicted the

—far-off curfew,
O'er some wide-watered shore,
Swinging slow with sullen roar.

Il Penseroso.

The fifth represents

Here in close covert by some brook,
Where no profane eye may look,
Hide me from Day's garish eye.

Il Penseroso.

The last, of which we are now at liberty to write, is one of the most poetically beautiful, richly suggestive, and delicate of the recent productions of the "painter of the Dorian mood" in landscape art. It will, probably, appear in Pall Mall next season. The five form a series, executed for the same collection of works of art. Mr. Palmer hopes soon to etch the second-named drawing, and thus add another to the exquisite examples he has produced in that mode of design. The artist's admirers and friends will rejoice to learn that he continues to enjoy excellent health, having quite recovered from his illness.

HERE is a repetition of an often-occurring complaint:—"A selection from the engravings left to the nation by the late Mr. Felix Slade has, for the last five or six years, monopolized the few screens in the British Museum devoted to that class of art. There can be no question of their quality, but I think the enormous resources of the institution might at shorter intervals afford the public a little novelty."

A USEFUL illustrated Catalogue of 'Antiquities in the Canterbury Museum' has been forwarded to us by Mr. Davey, Canterbury. Mr. J. Brent, author of 'Canterbury in the Olden Time,' has compiled the catalogue.

PROF. DRAKE, of Berlin, has completed his colossal statue of Humboldt, which, cast in bronze, is to be despatched to Philadelphia. The philosopher is standing in modern costume, with a large cloak disposed on his shoulders, holding a book in one hand, and having the other hand on a globe.

THE remains of a Roman theatre have been exhumed at Fiesole. It does not appear to have been on a gigantic scale, but its decorations are said to be remarkable for their richness.

It appears that the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery were so fortunate as to secure the portraits of George Stephenson, Hannah More Bentham, and Godwin for less than fifty pounds.

M. D'ÉPINAY, whose statue, the 'Ceinture Dorée,' we noticed in the *Salon* of last year, likewise the reduced version of the same at M. Goupil's exhibition this year in London, sold the former, as before stated, to the King of Holland for 35,000 francs. The King has since commissioned the sculptor to execute two other statues at the same price. The Museum at Madrid will shortly receive a colossal bust in bronze of Fortuny, by M. D'Épinay, who lives in Rome.

MESSRS. HOGARTH, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, have on view a large collection of drawings by the old masters, formed by the late Mr. W. Mayor, of Bayswater Hill, whose possessions were well known, and studied by experts, too, but lay somewhat out of the way of *dilettanti*. The works, when we saw them last in Mr. Mayor's possession, were of mixed character and quality. Among them however, were not a few admirable examples. Like all aggregations of this sort, this one contains a considerable number of Italian drawings, largely, of course, illustrating the Bolognese school, and, in a less complete degree, the Tuscan schools. Mr. Mayor possessed many capital Dutch drawings. The catalogue describes nearly a thousand examples.

MUSIC

On the Sensations of Tone as a Physiological Basis for the Theory of Music. By Hermann L. F. Helmholtz, M.D. Translated by A. J. Ellis, B.A. With Additional Notes and Additional Appendix. (Longmans & Co.)

IF Herr Helmholtz had been educated as a musician and had practised as a professor, he would never have been, in all probability, the profound physiologist and deeply-read and distinguished philosopher he has proved to be. The studies of a composer and the skill of instrumentalists are too much absorbed for practical purposes and results to dive into the mysteries of the science of physiological acoustics; and we have strong doubts whether Mr. Ellis, in his preliminary notice of the learned German's volume, be correct in his assertion that musicians can get on much better with than without acoustics, so far as acquiring a knowledge of the creation and constitution of sound. It is very uncertain if Bach and Beethoven, Handel and Haydn, Mozart and Mendelssohn,—whether in the oratorio or opera, symphony or overture,—had any scientific knowledge of the sensations of sound beyond what the ear or the pitch-fork imparted. The maker of instruments and the tuner are the persons who are most likely to be benefited by the research of Herr Helmholtz and his disciples. But the most practical test of the value of such investigations will be when instruments have been constructed and can be shown to be improvements beyond those already in use. Can the powers of the organ be enlarged? Can the modern grand piano-forte be made in a manner that the player can develop therefrom novel effects? If our leading manufacturers can be persuaded that musical tones can be increased in quality and quantity, and that the question of pitch can be definitively settled, they would gladly turn to account the labours of Herr Helmholtz.

For general education, his theories are worthy of being carefully studied, and Mr. Ellis is right in pointing out the advantages accruing to the physicist and the phonetist. If Mr. Ellis would deliver a lecture on the system, and the new instruments prepared under the direction of the author,—the one an apparatus for the artificial construction of vowels, and the other his harmonium in perfectly natural intonation,—great assistance would be afforded to appreciate the practical results of the analysis of musical tones, the composition of vibrations, &c. But without hazarding speculations how far the science of music, or, as it is pretended, the art of music may be expanded, the work of the German author is of real value in the attempt to connect physical and physiological acoustics with musical science and esthetics. Herr Helmholtz contends, and ably too, that musical instrument-makers have confined their working too exclusively to physical knowledge, and have neglected the development and foundation of the theory of harmony, although the essential facts have been known from the earliest times. Still, it must be noted that in the third edition of his elaborate production, there are more alterations than in his second edition; he has modified his views, and has been able to make use of the new physiological and anatomical researches on the ear. He has also made many changes, he states, in re-editing

the section on the 'History of Music,' by improving its connexion, admitting, at the same time, that his information is compiled from secondary sources, he having neither time nor preliminary knowledge for original studies in the field of research. He has also abandoned Hauptmann's method for the representation of pitch, and has adopted the system of Herr A. Von Oelligen. Now these variations in the second and third editions give rise to the supposition that the author may, in a future issue, start another modification or even a new theory altogether. He says, in fact, that he has striven mainly to rely on the safe ground of natural philosophy, which is his avowed specialty, rather than enter on the theory of rhythm, forms of composition, and means of musical expression—precisely those relations on which the musician and the amateur would mostly desire to be enlightened. It is in the transformations which music has undergone in different ages, from the first tones of the human voice in singing, that the musical student will find the most instructive information as to theory and to the technical practice of the art. In the 19th chapter, headed 'Esthetical Relations,' Herr Helmholtz sums up, in a highly interesting manner, the results of his investigations. It is a noble conclusion to a very masterly book, which might be in every musical library, however much disagreement may arise as to the accuracy of all the promulgated theories and speculations.

Herr Helmholtz has treated his theme in three parts—the first, 'On the Composition of Vibrations'; the second, 'On the Interruptions of Harmony'; and the third, 'On the Relationship of Musical Tones.' To these three sections are the author's appendices, which will prove worthy of study by makers of instruments; and the eighteenth Appendix, 'Just Intonation in Singing,' we commend to the study of professors of vocalization. Mr. Ellis, whose foot-notes to the translation are as instructive and valuable as the work itself, has additions in the shape of an Appendix, from p. 641 to p. 800, which, he explains, principally consists of a re-arrangement of his four papers read before the Royal Society in 1864 and 1874, in reference to the realization of a perfect musical scale; on instruments with fixed tones; on musical chords, their physical constitution, and relations; on the temperament of musical instruments with fixed tones; and on the theory of constructing them in just, or practically just, intonation. Mr. Ellis states that his papers were suggested by the merit of the work of Herr Helmholtz, but he adds that the German author must not be held responsible for his (Mr. Ellis's) views in the Appendix. We may mention, that in this volume will be found references to the enharmonic organ of General Perronet Thompson; to M. Bosanquet's harmonium, with his special notation of just intonation; to Mr. J. Baillie Hamilton's string organ (strings moved by wind); to Mr. Sedley Taylor's theories as to the variation of pitch of beating tones and experiments on vowel resonances; to the Tonic Sol-fa system; to Prof. Tyndall's theories on sound; to the law of Young as to the harmonics of strings and the sensations of colour, &c. As a compendium of mathematical calculations of pitch with physiological acoustics as the basis for the acquisition of just and tempered intonation,

this volume may lead to improvements in the manufacture of instruments, but the theories will leave vocal and orchestral execution just where it is, and are more likely to cramp composers than to extend existing effects.

ENGLISH OPERA AT THE GAIETY.

VINCENT WALLACE had but a chequered career as a composer in this country. He never surpassed his 'Maritana,' his first start at Drury Lane Theatre in 1845; his 'Matilda of Hungary,' in 1847, did not add to his fame, for the poet, Bunn, was not so fortunate in the libretto as his predecessor, Fitzball, in the adaptation of the stirring French drama, 'Don César de Bazan,' by MM. Dumanois and Dennery. Wallace had the late Henry Chorley as his colleague in the 'Amber Witch,' produced at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1861; but even the talents of Mesdames Lemmens and Huddart, Messrs. Sims Reeves and Santley, could not give vitality to the opera. Then at Covent Garden Theatre, when under the direction of Miss Louisa Pyne (Mrs. Bodda) and the late Mr. Harrison, there was no success with 'Love's Triumph' in 1862, even with Mr. Planche's libretto; and equally unfortunate was 'The Desert Flower' in 1863, the book by the late Augustus Harris and T. J. Williams. In fact, the only production which has been really successful besides 'Maritana' was Wallace's setting of Fitzball's libretto of 'Lurline,' which came out at Covent Garden in 1860. Considering that the composer was enabled to have his operas brought out with excellent *mise en scène* at Drury Lane, Covent Garden, and Her Majesty's Theatre, just as Balfe had the same chances, as well as Macfarren and others, it is not right to complain of lack of opportunity and of support for native talent. 'Lurline' has been performed at the Crystal Palace English-Opera afternoons, and it has been given at the Gaiety with much the same cast, that is, Madame Blanche Cole in the title-part; Miss Franklein, *Ghiva*, and Miss Leipold, *Liba*; Mr. G. Perren, *Count Rudolf*; Mr. A. Cook, *Rhineberg*; Mr. Ledwidge, *Zelick the Gnome*; and Mr. E. Temple, *The Baron Truenfels*. The artists of 1860 were the Misses Louisa Pyne, Pilling, and F. Cruise, Messrs. W. Harrison, G. Honey, H. Corri, and Santley, and the Gaiety list of 1875 is certainly inferior. Then the legend of the Rhine, which tempted Mendelssohn to accept a libretto thereon, after he had exhausted the patience of no end of poets,—German, English, and French,—so difficult was he in the selection of a subject to set as an opera, had a very picturesque spectacle at Covent Garden, and was wanting at the Gaiety. Nor were the orchestral and choral forces approaching the Covent Garden standard; but, with all drawbacks, Wallace's melodious music and skilful orchestration pleased the Strand audiences, and to Madame Blanche Cole must be ascribed the chief cause of its success; her sympathetic voice and her excellent method were very charmingly displayed, especially in the *scena*, "Sweet Spirit! hear my prayer." The Drinking Song of the Gnome was re-demanded. The quartet between Lurline, Liba, the Gnome, and Rhineberg was also appreciated.

It will be more politic to confine the *répertoire* of the present company to the operas of Balfe, Wallace, Macfarren, E. Loder, &c., than to give adaptations of Auber's 'Crown Diamonds,' 'Black Domino,' and 'Fra Diavolo,' as promised, for these last-mentioned works have been so well done in the *ensemble* recently by the French Opéra Comique *troupe* that the remembrance thereof is too fresh in the memory. 'Geraldine' is promised, and is called "practically a new opera by Balfe." There is nothing new about it. It is an English version of his 'Puits d'Amour,' produced at the Paris Opéra Comique in 1842, and was brought out at the Princess's Theatre, by the late Maddox, under the name of 'Geraldine and the Lover's Well,' but was weakly cast, and had not the success it met with in Paris, with Madame Anna Thillon as the heroine

CONCERTS.

THE popularity of Mr. Sims Reeves has never been affected by his too common non-appearances at concerts, although his absence has been generally provocative of a scene; but the general public are now acquainted with the fact that, when he has been compelled to throw up his engagement, it has arisen from a temporary extinction of voice, and that he is a serious loser by not being able to sing. There is also another point in his favour, and that is his conscientiousness in not attempting to use his voice unless he feels in full possession of his powers. Credit has been awarded to Mr. Reeves for the stand he has made against encores; but the fact is, that he has no hesitation in complying with them, if he thinks that his strength will bear the strain, and, if he does not repeat the same solo which has produced the re-demand, he will substitute another piece less trying. When audiences have been at times unreasonably exacting, the tenor has had the moral courage to be firm in his refusal, for it must be borne in mind that a vocalist is not bound to execute more songs than those promised in the programme; he has the right of refusal; his acceptance is a boon, for he gives his hearers more than he is pledged to give. As so much nonsense has been written about the abolition of encores, it is just as well the just principle guiding them should be understood. To lay down an absolute rule prohibiting the public from expressing their sense of gratification would be tantamount to depriving them of their privilege of disapprobation, and surely there ought to be some difference in the exhibition of feeling as regards good or bad singing. At all events, it is not in this country that opera-house or concert visitors will be debarred from their expression of opinion at the dictation of servile critics. The scene was like the imposing spectacle of a great Handel festival, last Saturday afternoon, in the Centre Transept, filled as it was in every part, besides a large assemblage in the side galleries. The ordinary concert-hall was abandoned for the vast space before the Handel orchestra. And yet the programme presented no novelties; the pieces selected were familiar, and the encores frequent; but then the singers were, in addition to the *beneficiaire*, Mdlle. Tietjens, Madame Nilsson, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Foli. Mr. Reeves sang Handel's "Deeper and deeper still," and the air, "Waft her, angels," to show that he was still supreme in the sacred school, and, as a contrast, in the secular descriptive style, he gave the "Bay of Biscay" with extraordinary effect and vigour. He also joined Madame Nilsson in the duet from Signor Verdi's "Traviata," "Parigi o cara." The Swedish songstress selected "Let the bright seraphim" of Handel, with trumpet obbligato by Mr. T. Harper. Mdlle. Tietjens sang Signor Verdi's "Ernani involami," and "Kathleen Mavourneen." Of M. Gounod's songs, there were the "Ave Maria" (Madame Nilsson), and his beautiful air, "There is a green hill" (Madame Patey). Signor Foli gave Barri's "Shadow of the Cross." There were also modern ballads by Sir J. Benedict, Wallace, Balfé, and Mr. Sullivan. It was, indeed, a strange intermingling of sacred and secular selections. There was part-singing of the London Vocal Union, and orchestral works, conducted in turn by Mr. Manns and Mr. Sullivan, besides pianoforte solos from Mr. Halle. This was not what is called a fashionable concert, that is, the scheme was not confined to excerpts from the operas of the season. There was much that was great, and very little, indeed, that was not good, in the choice of music, and, as a manifestation of popular taste and feeling, little to provoke the sneers of the purists or the protests of foreign artists and amateurs.

The Bank Holiday concerts on the 2nd of August were confined to the Royal Albert Hall, the Crystal Palace, and the Alexandra Palace. There was no musical entertainment given in London worthy of notice. At the South Kensington Hall, the singers were Mesdames Roze-Perkins, E. Wynne, and Patey, Messrs. Sims Reeves, E. Lloyd, and Lewis Thomas, with Mr. Montem

Smith's Glee Party (Messrs. Frost, Carter, Horscroft, and Distin), and with the Coldstream Guards' band, conducted by Mr. F. Godfrey, while Mr. Cowen was the accompanist. At the Crystal Palace there were five military bands, combined with the ordinary orchestra, to execute Beethoven's Battle Symphony, with the solo singers, the Misses Chelland and Butterworth, Messrs. Sylvestor and Cross. At the Alexandra Palace, the vocalists were Mesdames Blanche Cole and Enriquez, Signori Brignoli and Foli, with Mr. H. Weist Hill, conductor.

Musical Gossip.

MR. SULLIVAN has been commissioned, rumour states, to compose an opera expressly for the Italian Theatre in St. Petersburg for the season 1876-7, provided Madame Nilsson be engaged to enact the principal part. If the work should be produced, it will, of course, be heard at the new Opera-House on the Thames Embankment.

WE learn that the successor to Mr. Turle, as organist of Westminster Abbey, will be Mr. Bridge, Mus. Doc. of Oxford, from the Manchester Cathedral. Mr. Turle will retain the title and cathed of organist, but Dr. Bridge will do the duty. Mr. Turle has officiated for the long period of fifty-six years, and retires from his active labours with the respect of the Dean and Chapter and of the musical profession.

MDLLE. BIANCHI, Mdlle. Cristino, and Mr. Fabrini, are the solo singers promised for the opening Promenade Concert Season this evening (7th inst.) at Covent Garden; the solo instrumentalists will be Signor Rendano, piano; and M. de Swert, violoncello. Signor Arditi will be the conductor.

At the Crystal Palace on Tuesday there was a performance of Meyerbeer's "Dinorah" in English, with Madame B. Cole in the title part. This afternoon (Saturday), "Guy Mannering" will be given, with Mr. Sims Reeves.

FROM the Report of Mr. John Hullah, Inspector of Music, on the examination in music of the students of training colleges in Great Britain, we learn that there are now forty-six colleges, four of which have two departments, so that practically there are fifty colleges. He examined in 1874, from the 24th of August to the 10th of December, 1,828 students. He states that considerable improvement was manifested, although not so marked as in former years. He points out certain shortcomings and bad habits in the training schools, and calls attention to the difficulties to which the teachers are still subjected by not having sufficient accommodation, and by not being provided with enough music and adequate apparatus. He lays stress on the importance of cultivating the choral music of the great masters, rather than the practice of slight and short part-songs. He also dwells on the lack of system in the musical tuition at some of the colleges, but he admits that there has been decided improvement in the nomination of new teachers. Mr. Hullah urges that pupils should enter the colleges better prepared in music than they have hitherto been; the admission tests must be more stringent. The study of harmony is progressing rapidly, and is popular; the cultivation of instrumental music is on the increase. He discards the notion that singing by ear can be accepted as of any value,—singing by note is the requisite passport to acquire skill and precision like the qualities shown by the students in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and South Wales, who practise the nobler forms of choral singing. Mr. Hullah concludes by impressing on the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education the increasing need for the inspection of such teaching, not of songs, but of music, as it is already carried on in many elementary schools, and which, if recognized, would soon make its way into many more, as the machinery for such inspection is already considerable, which could be turned to account for the application of some uniform practical tests for admission to training colleges.

M. HALANZIER, the Director of the Grand Opéra in Paris, is waiting for the expiration of the leave of absence of Madame Carvalho, of M. Faure, and other artists, to add to his *répertoire*, which has hitherto been too limited in the new theatre, the attraction of the exterior and interior of which has, however, not diminished with the strangers who visit the capital. M. Gounod's "Faust" will be the next revival, with a magnificent *mise en scène*. Mdlle. Baux will make her *début* as Marguerite, which part will also be sustained by the Polish *prima donna*, Mdlle. De Reské, who is also to appear in the newly-mounted "Robert le Diable" (the spectacular effects of which are to surpass all former displays), both as Alice and as the Princess Isabelle, on separate nights, although this feat was once accomplished in Berlin one night by Madame Pauline Viardot Garcia, who sang both characters, owing to a sudden indisposition of Mdlle. Jenny Lind, who was then dividing the principal parts with the sister of Malibran. Rossini's "Comte Ory" will also be revived, with M. Vergnet as the successor to Nourrit and to Mario in the title part.

THE French National Assembly has voted the grants to the various opera-houses and theatres at the same amounts as before, that is, to the Grand Opéra, 32,000*l.*; the Opéra Comique, 5,600*l.*; the Théâtre Lyrique, 4,000*l.*, besides the arrears of 4,000*l.* not paid last year, owing to the failure of the Director; the Théâtre Français, 9,600*l.*; and the Odéon, 2,400*l.* The question of reducing the tax of nine per cent. on the gross receipts of all theatres for the poor has been postponed until the next budget.

THE Paris Theatre, Les Variétés, was re-opened last Sunday night (August 1), with M. Serpette's opera, "Le Manoir de Picardie," the libretto by M.M. Saint-Albin and Mortier.

At a benefit concert, in aid of the sufferers by the inundations, at the Cirque d'Hiver, Madame Pauline Viardot followed the example set by the tenor, M. Duprez, and sang in the programme. The other artists were Madame Volpini, M.M. Obin (the retired basso), Manoury, Novelli, De Sala, Mohr, Chevallard, and Artaud, besides the two pianists, M. and Madame Alfred Jaëll.

L'ASSOCIATION DES ARTISTES MUSIENS, in Paris, distributed during the year 1874, 45,120 francs in annual pensions, and 6,012 francs for temporary aid; a total of 2,045*l.*

THE new Director of the Imperial Opera-house in Vienna has signed a contract with Herr Wagner to be in the Austrian capital for so many months during the year, in order to superintend the production of all his operas, and to conduct the performances thereof. He is to receive seven per cent. on the receipts of the nights his works are given. How far this engagement will interfere with his duties at the Bayreuth National Opera-house remains to be seen. The composer commenced the orchestral rehearsals of his "Bühnenfestspiel," "Der Ring des Nibelungen," last Saturday (July 31), with scenes from "Das Rheingold," No. 1 of the four operas; and this preparative will be followed with No. 2, "Die Walküre"; No. 3, "Siegfried"; and No. 4, "Götterdämmerung." The preliminary vocal rehearsals would last a fortnight, but the vocal ones will continue. The final drillings will be in the autumn of next year, when the new theatre, which is still unfinished, will be quite ready, with all the scenery, mechanical effects, costumes, &c. Herr Wagner delivered an address of welcome to the artists, who loudly cheered him. Capital is being raised to erect a new hotel in Bayreuth for the expected influx of visitors next year.

A WORK has been published in Germany, edited by Herr Ferdinand Sieber, containing 10,000 popular songs, catalogued and classified, with their themes noted.

THE *Revue et Gazette Musicale* of Paris states that the Sultan of Zanzibar astonished amateurs and professors who were present at his visit to a pianoforte-maker by playing one of Thalberg's fantasias with the skill almost of a *virtuoso*.

A NEW symphonic oratorio, called 'Sainte Geneviève de Paris,' the poem by M. C. Barthélemy, is being composed by M. Alexandre Guilmant, the organist of the Trinity Church, and will be produced this winter in Paris. M. Guilmant is known in London as a skilful musician.

THE compositions of Belgian composers, namely, a chorus by M. Gevaert (Principal of the Brussels Conservatoire), 'De Ontwaking,' and his cantata, 'Jacob van Artevelde'; a Jubilee Overture by Heer Hanssens; a cantata, 'De Schelde,' by M. Pierre Benoit, had great success at the recent festival in Ghent.

AN opera buffa, called 'Marchionni di Gamb Avert,' by Signor Bernardi, a *chef d'orchestre* who has been successful in writing music for ballets, owes its popularity, at the Castelli Theatre in Milan, to the comic powers of Signor Bottero, who plays Bandy-leg Marchionni.

A NEW three-act opera, 'Elena in Troia,' by Signor D'Alessio, has been successfully produced at the Politeama in Florence.

DRAMA

GLOBE THEATRE, Strand.—Mlle. BEATRICE'S COMEDY DRAMA COMPANY for Twenty-Four Nights, commencing MONDAY, August 16. Sixth year of this Company.—Mlle. Beatrice has the honour to announce that she has made arrangements for a limited number of nights at the above Theatre for the production of LOVE and HONOUR; or, MONSIEUR ALPHONSE, by Alexandre Dumas, the celebrated Comedy-Drama. Translated by Campbell Clarke, Esq.

Timoleon: a Dramatic Poem. By James Rhoades. (H. S. King & Co.)

MR. RHOADES'S 'Timoleon' resembles a Greek drama as a plaster cast resembles an ancient statue. It preserves sufficient of the form and outward appearance to convey an idea of the original, but it is a cold and passionless imitation without the soul which the creator puts into his work. In outline 'Timoleon' is faultless, and its verse is sustainedly correct and musical, but the whole is an imitation. This statement involves in itself no condemnation. Some poems and dramas of deserved popularity are imitations. Mr. Rhoades's drama is, however, a copy of an imitation. But for the influence of previous poets, among whom Mr. Swinburne is paramount, his verses could never have been written, and his tragedy would never have been attempted. Taking for subject the adventures of Timoleon,—a man whose success in slaying tyrants, to speak without irreverence, equals that of the famous Jack of fairy stories in dealing with giants,—Mr. Rhoades has narrated the principal incidents of his life as preserved in Plutarch and Diodorus Siculus. The drama thus obtained has every attribute of a Greek play but the essential. It is shapely, sustained, and not unpoetical, but it lacks action and is undramatic. At one period, when Demariste, his mother, curses Timoleon for the slaughter of his brother Timophanes, a dramatic note is struck. It is not strong enough, however, to prevail against the tameness of the rest, and its echoes are forgotten before the end of the act. 'Timoleon' is not, however, commonplace. The command of language it evinces and the appreciation of Greek feeling it displays are of happy augury. When Mr. Rhoades is confident enough to forget all about past models and abandon the employment of Mr. Swinburne's method he may do good work.

Dramatic Gossip.

STRENGTHENED by the addition of various actors, including Mr. Herman Vezin, Mr. Belford, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Righton, and Miss Carlotta Leclercq, the comedy company at present in possession of the Haymarket Theatre has given in turns during the past week 'London Assurance,' 'The Rivals,' and 'As You Like It.' Most of the impersonations are sufficiently familiar to the public to call for no comment, while those which are seen for the first time have no special interest.

MR. JEFFERSON'S re-appearance in 'Rip Van Winkle' is to take place at the Princess's Theatre

on the 2nd of November. Lovers of histrionic art are to be congratulated on the opportunity of seeing again one of the most finished performances the English stage has known. Since Mr. Jefferson's previous appearance, London has had experience of much admirable acting, chiefly foreign. We shall be curious to see how Mr. Jefferson's acting will stand the ordeal of increased experience.

'THE BONNIE FISH-WIFE,' with Mr. Clarke, Mr. Shore, and Miss Coveney in the principal parts, now follows 'Nicholas Nickleby' at the Adelphi.

'AMOS CLARK,' a drama by Watts Phillips, dealing with the "Bloody Assize" after the defeat of Monmouth, has been revived at the Queen's Theatre, the scene of its first production. Mr. George Rignold and Mr. Ryder resume their original characters. The cast includes also Mr. T. Mead and Miss Marie Henderson.

A PERFORMANCE, consisting of short pieces and scenes from plays, was given on Tuesday night at the Criterion Theatre by English actors for the benefit of M. Pitron, the manager of French plays. With this the season of French plays terminated.

THE conclusion of the season at the Prince of Wales's Theatre has set at liberty some of the members of the company. Mr. Coghlan and Miss Ellen Terry will, accordingly, appear to-night at the Princess's Theatre, playing respectively, for the first time in London, the rôles of Claude Melnotte and Pauline Deschampelles.

'A MORNING CALL' and 'Simpson & Co.' have been given at the Mirror Theatre.

THE competition at the Conservatoire has once more resulted in the bestowal of no first prize for tragedy. The jury, consisting of M. Ambroise Thomas (President), MM. Alexandre Dumas, A. de Beauplan, Émile Perrin, Duquesnel De Saint-Georges, Jules Barbier, Édouard Thierry, Delaunay, and Got, has awarded one second prize to M. Marais, a pupil of M. Monrose. In comedy, the same jury gave a first prize to Mlle. Samary, a pupil of M. Bressant, for her performance of Lisette, in 'Le Faux Savant.' No first prize was awarded men. A second prize was carried off by M. Darrigny, in the difficult rôle of Fortunio, in 'Le Chandelier' of De Musset. One was gained by M. Keraval as Scapin, and one by M. Marais, as Alceste, in 'Le Misanthrope.'

THE sum of 1,616,000 francs has been voted in the Assemblée Nationale as subvention to the theatres and the Conservatoire without discussion. Amendments on the subject of the *droit des pauvres* were withdrawn, in consequence of a promise that the question should shortly be dealt with. The rehabilitation of the Théâtre Lyrique will be one of the consequences of this vote.

'L'IDOLE,' the representations of which at the Théâtre des Arts were suspended in consequence of difficulties between the management and the actors, will be produced forthwith at the Théâtre Cluny, with Mlle. Rousseil as the heroine.

'LA DAME AUX LILAS BLANCS,' a two-act comedy of Madame Louis Figuiet, has been given at the Vaudeville. Its action passes in a world semi-real, semi-fantastic, like that of the comedies of De Musset, and deals with the consequences of a strange resemblance between a lady of rank and virtue and an adventurer of a low type. A young painter who loves the countess without too much hope falls into the power of the courtesan. The countess, however, ventures, without staining her purity, into the house of her rival and saves her lover from degradation. So great was the doubt of the management concerning the success of this piece the press was not summoned to the first presentation. The result appears to have justified the apprehensions entertained.

WE learn from Madrid that one of the earliest novelties promised for next season at the Teatro de Apolo will be 'The Paradise of Milton.' It will be curious to note how this subject can be treated in a dramatic form by two such skilled adapters as Señores Echevarria and Santibañez.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—C. E. B., shall be inserted later.

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And what is Razo? Man, woman, or it? Here is the cap, pray see whom it will fit. Fancy once pointed to a shady dell; Where on a bench reposed a perfect swell; Perfumed he was, and his long raven curls— The scorn of men, the jest of laughing girls— Toiled with the breeze, which hurried fast away, Having a better mission than that hot day. The scene was Deedsdence, and this dandy man Before his vision placed life's future plan."

Thus mused the beau:—"I am resolved to be Both rich and great. But how? What's that to me? Millions I'll squander, though men call it waste, Bishops I'll make to suit prevailing taste; Though revolution through the land should rage, I'll write a few lines on the world's long page."

And so he acted; master of abuse, He turned his talent to an awful use; Great Peel he worried, and, as Tury houni, Ceased not to yell till Peel was under ground.

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REPORT adopted at the Half-yearly General Meeting, 6th August, 1875.

The Directors, in laying before the Proprietors the Balance-Sheet of the Bank for the Half-year ended on 30th June last, have the satisfaction to report that after paying Interest to Customers and all charges, allowing for Rebate and making provision for ordinary Bad and Doubtful Debts, the Net Profit amount to 163,930, 10s. 10d. This sum, added to 18,995, 9s. 8d. brought forward from the last Account, produces a total of 182,925, 10s. 10d.

They have declared an Interim Dividend for the Half-year at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, which will absorb 94,000, and after reserving 4,082, 15s. to meet Interest accrued on New Shares, there remains a balance of 84,783, 17s. 3d. to be carried forward to Profit and Loss New Account.

The Directors regret to report that an exceptional loss has been incurred through the failure of Messrs. A. Collie & Co., whose drafts upon various firms, amounting to 913,395, 17s., held by the Bank, have not been, or will not be paid at maturity, or in full. To meet this loss the Directors have transferred from the Reserve Fund and placed to a special account the sum of 78,000, which, with the balance of Profit and Loss carried forward, will in their judgment be an ample provision for any deficiency that may arise.

The Reserve Fund, after the above deduction, stands at 636,595.

The Directors have the pleasure to report that they have elected Mr. Robert A. Brooks (of the firm of Messrs. Robert Brooks & Co., of St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill) to a seat at the Board, vacant by the retirement of Mr. N. Alexander.

The Rules and Regulations for granting retiring and other allowances to Officers of the Bank, having been submitted to Council for consideration, he has advised that it is desirable that the resolution passed by the Proprietors at the Annual General Meeting held on 4th of February last, authorizing the Directors to grant those allowances, should be confirmed by the Proprietors at an Extraordinary Meeting, which, in conformity with notice already given, will be held after the conclusion of the present Meeting, when the resolution referred to will be submitted for confirmation.

The Dividend, 11. 12s. per share, free of Income-Tax, will be payable at the Head Office, or at any of the Branches, on or after Monday, 10th instant.

Balance-Sheet of the London and County Banking Company, 30th June, 1875.

To Capital paid-up	£1,500,000 0 0	
Installments received in respect of New Shares	223,790 0 0	£1,423,790 0 0
Reserve Fund	895,000 0 0	
Installments received in respect of New Shares	111,805 0 0	636,595 0 0
Amount due by the Bank for Customers' Balances, &c. ..	£1,940,000 17 1	
Liabilities on Acceptances, covered by Securities	1,900,488 6 0	23,300,459 3 1
Profit and Loss Balance brought from last Account	18,995 9 5	
Gross Profit for the Half-year, after making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts, viz. ..	445,438 7 7	464,374 17 0
		£25,734,549 0 1
By Cash on hand at Head Office and Branches, and in Bank of England	£3,500,454 3 1	
Cash placed at call and at Notice covered by Securities	9,889,108 17 8	26,190,391 0 4
Investments, viz.:— Government and Guaranteed Stocks	2,021,514 16 9	
Other Stocks and Securities	82,103 7 6	2,103,618 4 3
Discounted Bills, and Advances to Customers in Town and Country	14,831,008 1 3	
Liabilities of Customers for Profits accepted by the Bank (per Contract)	1,900,488 6 0	16,792,066 7 3
Freehold Premises in Lombard Street and Nicholas Lane, Freehold and Leasehold Property at the Branches, with Fixtures and Fittings		421,815 9 10
Interest paid to Customers		105,915 0 7
Salaries and all other Expenses of Head Office and Branches, including Income-Tax on Profits and Salaries		725,415 17 10
		£28,734,549 0 1

Profit and Loss Account.

To Interest paid to Customers, as above	£102,915 0 7	
Expenses, viz.:— Rebate on Bills not due, carried to New Account	33,193 6 4	
Dividend of 8 per Cent. for Half-year	90,000 0 0	
Reserve to meet Interest accrued on New Shares	4,082 15 10	
Balance carried forward	82,763 17 3	
	£464,374 17 0	
By Balance brought forward from last Account	£18,995 9 5	
Gross Profit for the Half-year, after making Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts	445,438 7 7	
	£464,374 17 0	
We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing Balance-sheet, and have found the same to be correct.		
(Signed) WILLIAM NORMAN, RICHARD H. SWAINE, } Auditors. STEPHEN SIMMONDS, } By Order, GEO. GOUGH, Secretary.		
London and County Bank, 5th July, 1875.		

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Total..... 3 10 0 3 10 0 3 10 0

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A Second Quality of FIDDLE PATTERN:—

Table Spoons and Forks..... 0 17 0 per dozen.

Dessert Spoons and Forks..... 0 17 0 "

Tea Spoons..... 0 17 0 "

TEA and COFFEE SETS, Electro Silver, in great variety, from 2l. 15s. to 25l.

DISH COVERS, Electro Silver, from 8l. the set of Four to 25l.

CORNER DISHES, Electro Silver, from 7l. 10s. to 18l. 15s. the set of Four; Waxwax, 7s. 6d. to 15l. 15s.

BISCUIT BOXES, from 14s. to 8l. 10s.

CRUET and LIQUEUR FRAMES, Electro Silver, &c., at proportionate prices.

The largest Stock in existence of Plated Dessert Knives and Forks, and Fish-eating Knives and Forks, and Carvers.

All kinds of Replating done by the patent process.

BATHS and TOILET WARE.

The stock of each is at once the latest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the Public. One Piece Bath, from 6l. 15s. to 25l. 10s.; Portable Showers, 8s. 6d.; Nursery, 8s. to 40s.; Hip, 15s. to 30s.; Pillar Showers, 3l. 10s. to 6l. 8s.; Sponging, 7s. 3d. to 30s. A large assortment of Hot and Cold Plunge, Vapour and Camp Shower Baths. Toilet Ware in great variety, from 12s. to 45s. the set of three.

LAMPS of ALL SORTS and PATTERNS.

The collection of French Moderators Lamps defies competition. The prices complete with Chimney and Globe vary from 5s. to 5l. Each Lamp is guaranteed perfect; but to ensure their proper action,

WILLIAM S. BURTON supplies Pure Colza Oil at the Wholesale Price, 2s. 11d. per gallon. Moderators Globes, full size, 3s. each; Chimneys, 6d. each; Cotton Wicks, 4d. per dozen. Lamps of all other descriptions are on show in great variety.

LUXOLEUM.—This Oil is for burning in the Duplex

and other Lamps of a similar construction. It is a safe oil, free from the objections which apply to the Petroleum, and is capable of producing a very brilliant light at a moderate cost, 1s. 3d. per half-gallon tin.

CLOCKS, CANDELABRA, BRONZES.

Each article is of guaranteed quality. Clocks, from 7s. 6d. to 45l. Candelabra, per pair, from 12s. 6d. to 16l. 10s. Bronzes, from 4s. 6d. to 16l. 15s.

FENDERS, STOVES, KITCHEN RANGES,

FIRE-IRONS, and CHIMNEY-PIECES.—Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit the SHOW-ROOMS.

Black Register Stoves, from 2s. to 15l. 15s.; Bright ditto, ornamental, 3l. 12s. to 25l.; Branded Fenders, 3s. 6d. to 10l. 15s.; Steel and Ornamental Fenders, 2l. 10s. to 25l. 15s.; Fire-Irons (set of Three), 4s. 6d. to 10l. 15s.; Chimney-pieces, 11l. 10s. to 100l.

GARDEN NECESSARIES, consisting of ARCHES,

BASKETS, FLOWER-STANDS, WIRE-WORK, &c.

Garden Syringes, 4s. 6d. to 30s. Garden Rollers, 4s. to 30s. Garden Engines, 30s. to 35s. Garden Chairs, 7s. to 35s. Garden Water Barrows, 4s. to 25s. Garden Seats, 30s. to 100s. Garden Tools and Watering Pots.

PATENT LAWN MOWERS, 25s. to 125s.

To cut 6 inches..... 11. 5s. To cut 10 inches..... 31. 10s.

To cut 8 inches..... 21. 10s. To cut 12 inches..... 41. 10s.

Suitable for a Lady.

To cut 14 inches..... 61. 10s. To cut 16 inches..... 81. 10s.

Suitable for a Gentleman.

THE VANS DELIVER GOODS IN LONDON AND ITS SUBURBS AS UNDER:—

TWICE DAILY:—Bayswater. Camden Town. St. John's Wood. West End (all Parts).

DAILY:—Belsize Park. City. Haverstock Hill. Holloway. Islington. Kensington. Kilburn. Pimlico. Shepherd's Bush.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY:—Fulham, Hammersmith.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY:—Borough. Camberwell. Herne Hill. Lambeth. Peckham. Tulse Hill. Wandsworth.

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY:—Dalston. Hackney. Hampstead. Holloway (Upper). Highgate. Kingsland.

Goods beyond the above-named places delivered by special arrangement.

The cost of delivering Goods to the most distant parts of the United Kingdom by Railway is trifling. WILLIAM S. BURTON will always undertake delivery at a small fixed rate.

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Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, and Mr. John Menzies, Edinburgh; for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, August 7, 1875.

BEDSTEADS.—The best Show of IRON and

BRASS BEDSTEADS in the Kingdom.—A very large assortment of every description of Iron, Brass, and Composite Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Children's Cots, &c., in on view in the spacious Show-rooms. Upwards of 150 different patterns always fitted for inspection. These are, even in the lowest prices, of guaranteed quality, and of the best manufacture.

Strong Iron Stumps, for Servants..... 12s. 6d. to 25s.

Strong Iron French, for do..... 12s. to 25s. 6d.

Superior do, best colours, brass knobs, 20s. to 100s.

Brass French Bedsteads..... 75s. to 114s.

Brass French, extra strong..... 145s. to 214s.

Half Tester Bedsteads, 40s. to 54s.

Half Tester, foot rails all brass..... 110s. to 400s.

Children's Cots, from..... 18s. 6d. to 194. 15s.

Ornamented Iron and Brass Bedsteads, from..... 30s. to 35l.

Patent Folding Chairs, to form Bedsteads, with best Hair Mattress, 75s. complete.

PATENT ELONGATING COTTS, to form Couch or Bedstead. Can be used by Child, Youth, or Adult. Full extended size, 6 ft. long, 2 ft. 6 in. wide, price 57s. 6d.; with set of good Wool Mattresses, especially adapted for the three sizes, 4s. 4s. This will also form a useful Couch.

BEDDING MANUFACTURED on the Premises,

and guaranteed by WILLIAM S. BURTON.

For Bedsteads.

3 Feet. 4 Feet. 5 Feet.

Best Straw Palliasses..... 6s. 6d. 8s. 6d. 10s. 6d.

Best French Alva Mattresses..... 12s. 6d. 15s. 6d. 18s. 6d.

Coloured Wool Mattresses..... 17s. 6d. 19s. 6d. 21s. 6d.

Best Brown Wool Mattresses..... 13s. 6d. 15s. 6d. 17s. 6d.

Good White Wool Mattresses..... 11s. 6d. 13s. 6d. 15s. 6d.

Extra Super do..... 21s. 6d. 23s. 6d. 25s. 6d.

Superior Horse-hair do..... 23s. 6d. 25s. 6d. 27s. 6d.

Extra Super do..... 31s. 6d. 33s. 6d. 35s. 6d.

German Spring..... 31s. 6d. 33s. 6d. 35s. 6d.

Super do, Hair Stuffing..... 35s. 6d. 37s. 6d. 39s. 6d.

French Mattress for use over spring..... 15s. 6d. 17s. 6d. 19s. 6d.

Extra Super do..... 21s. 6d. 23s. 6d. 25s. 6d.

Best, Poultry, at 2s. 6d. per lb..... 11s. 6d. 13s. 6d. 15s. 6d.

Best Grey Goose, at 2s. 6d. per lb..... 13s. 6d. 15s. 6d. 17s. 6d.

Best White do, at 3s. 6d. per lb..... 15s. 6d. 17s. 6d. 19s. 6d.

FEATHER PILLOWS, 3s. 6d. to 14s.; Bolsters, from 6s. to 25s. 6d.; Down Pillows, from 11s. 6d. to 35s. Blankets, Counterpanes, and Sheets in every variety.

GOOD CABINET FURNITURE.—In order to

FURNISH HOUSES completely, WILLIAM S. BURTON has, in addition to his other Stock,

BED-ROOM FURNITURE.

WASHSTANDS..... 3 ft. 3 ft. 6 in. 4 ft.

Good Maple or Oak..... 15s. 6d. 20s. 6d. 24s. 6d.

Best Polished Pine..... 25s. 6d. 30s. 6d. 34s. 6d.

Mahogany, Circular Marble top..... 35s. 6d. 40s. 6d. 45s. 6d.

Best do. Square Marble ditto..... 52s. 6d. 70s. 6d. 87s. 6d.

DRAWERS..... 3 ft. 3 ft. 6 in. 4 ft.

Good Maple or Oak..... 25s. 6d. 30s. 6d. 34s. 6d.

Best Polished Pine..... 27s. 6d. 32s. 6d. 36s. 6d.

Best Mahogany..... 37s. 6d. 42s. 6d. 47s. 6d.

DRESSING TABLES..... 3 ft. 3 ft. 6 in. 4 ft.

Good Maple or Oak, with drawers..... 17s. 6d. 21s. 6d. 25s. 6d.

Best Polished Pine ditto..... 25s. 6d. 30s. 6d. 34s. 6d.

Best Mahogany ditto..... 35s. 6d. 40s. 6d. 45s. 6d.

WARDROBES, with Drawers, Trays, and Hanging Space—

Good Maple or Oak..... 3 ft. 4 ft. 5 ft.

Best Polished Pine..... 17s. 6d. 21s. 6d. 25s. 6d.

Best Mahogany..... 27s. 6d. 32s. 6d. 36s. 6d.

American Ash, Birch, Fitch Pine, &c., in proportion.

MANUFACTORIES—54, Newman-street, and Newman-mews.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.—

Mahogany Chairs, covered in leather, stuffed, &c..... 35s. 6d. 40s. 6d. 45s. 6d.

Mahogany Couches..... 105s. 6d. 145s. 6d. 210s. 6d.

Mahogany Dining-Tables, telescope action, size 8 ft. by 4 ft..... 185s. 6d. 155s. 6d. 190s. 6d.

Mahogany Sideboards..... 4 ft. 6 in. 5 ft. 6 in. 6 ft. 6 in.

With Plate-glass backs..... 49s. 6d. 61s. 6d. 81s. 6d.

Easy Chairs, stuffed horsehair..... 37s. 6d. 45s. 6d. 53s. 6d.

DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE.—Couches,

Settees, Ottomans, Easy and Fancy Chairs, Centre Tables, Work Tables, Occasional Tables, and Card Tables. Cheffoniers and Cabinets. Daybeds and Whistones. Music Cabinets and Stools. The above in Walnut, Black and Gold, and Fancy Woods.

GILT CONSOLE TABLES, CHIMNEY and PIER GLASSES.

CUTLERY, Warranted.—The most varied Assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on

Sale at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S.

The Blades are all of the finest steel.

3½-inch Ivory handles..... per dozen 18 0 11 0 7 0

3½ do. balance do..... do 20 0 15 0 7 0

3½ do. fine Ivory do..... do 25 0 20 0 8 0

4 do. do do..... do 30 0 25 0 10 0

4 do. extra large do..... do 35 0 30 0 12 0

4 do. finest African Ivory do..... do 45 0 35 0 14 0

4 do. with silver ferrules..... do 45 0 35 0 17 0

4 do. with silver blades..... do 50 0 40 0 18 0

Nickel electro-silvered handles..... do 55 0 45 0 19 0

KITCHEN REQUISITES, arranged in Four

Sets, each complete in itself.

1. d. 2. d. 3. d. 4. d.

75 11 27 11 5 11 14 4 11 5

KITCHEN UTENSILS.....

BRUSHES and TURNERY..... 25 0 17 10 10 10 11 10 11 10

Total per Set..... 100 11 3 45 8 3 80 14 3 8 11 3

PAPIER-MACHÉ and IRON TEA TRAYS.—

An assortment of TEA TRAYS and WAITERS, wholly unprecedented, whether as to extent, variety, or novelty.

OVAL PAPIER-MACHÉ TRAYS, per set of three, from 10s. to 10 guineas.

Ditto IRON ditto..... from 10s. to 4 guineas.

WAITERS, CAKE, and BREAD BASKETS.

TEA URNS, of LONDON MAKE ONLY.—

The largest assortment of London-made BRONZE TEA URNS and KETTLES in the world (including all the recent novelties) on Sale, from 34s. to 6l. 15s.

DISH COVERS and HOT-WATER DISHES,

in every variety, and of the newest Patterns.

BLOCK TIN DISH COVERS, 15s. 9d. the set of six.

Elegant modern patterns, 47s. 6d. to 52s. the set.

BRITANNIA METAL, with Silver-plated Handles, 3l. 15s. 6d. to 5l. 15s. the set of five.

ELECTRO-PLATED, 9l. to 24l. the set of four.

BLOCK TIN HOT-WATER DISHES, with wells for gravy, 17s. to 30s.

BRITANNIA METAL, 25s. to 30s.

ELECTRO-PLATED on Britannia Metal, full size, 6l. 15s.

Ditto, on Nickel, full size, 9l.

COAL SCOOPS.—The prices vary from 2s. 4d. to

15s.

Plain black open Scoops, from 2s. 4d.

Do. do. zinc lined, from 3s. 3d.

Covered Box scoops, from 4s.

Do. with Hand-scoop, from 8s. 6d.

Do. do. with fancy ornamentation, from 14s.

Highly finished and ornamented, and fitted with imitation ivory handles, from 22s. to 150s.

There is also a choice selection of Wooden Coal Boxes, with iron and brass mountings, from 42s. to 150s.

COAL ECONOMISER.—This Grate, in its con-

struction, is the reverse of an ordinary Register Stove: all the heating surface stands out prominently in the room. The canopy forms a hot-air chamber: the cold air, introduced at the plimbo, passes the sides and back through a series of gills, and, having become heated, proceeds through a perforation at the top of the canopy. Facility is afforded the access of external air when desired. The back of the Grate is so constructed as to consume the smoke arising from the fire, and the body is arranged to admit of slow and yet perfect combustion. For the smoke that is made an outlet is provided at a nozzle, which is the only part of the Grate that requires to be fixed.

The STOVE is in operation in TWO of the SHOW ROOMS.

REFRIGERATORS or PORTABLE ICE

HOUSES.

ORDINARY CONSTRUCTION. PATENT VENTILATING DO.

INCHES. INCHES.

23 by 18 by 35..... 21 0 0 23 by 30 by 39..... 44 4 0

27..... 4 5 0 27..... 31 0 0 27..... 31 0 0

34..... 5 0 0 34..... 33 0 0 34..... 33 0 0

40..... 6 10 0 40..... 35 0 0 40..... 35 0 0

45..... 7 10 0 45..... 37 0 0 45..... 37 0 0

Patent Ventilating, with Water Churn and Filter, from 4s. 6d.

Large Cabinet ditto, 14l. 10s. to 17l. 15s.; Ice Pails or Pots, 8s. 6d. to 3